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FM 19-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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MILITARY POLICE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • SEPTEMBER 1950

FIELD MANUAL
MILITARY POLICE

CHANGES } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
No. 2 } WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 August 1952

FM 19-5, 14 September 1950, is changed as follows:

65. TREATMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS

In the event * * * or restore order. Caution and conservative judgment shall control the use of firearms in preventing the escape of a prisoner. Firearms may be used when no other reasonable means of preventing an escape would be effective, but killing to prevent an escape is justifiable only as an extreme resort. If a prisoner attempts to escape, the sentinel, or any member of the guard who sees him, calls HALT! If the prisoner fails to halt after the call is repeated once, and if there is no other effective means for preventing his escape and the lives of other personnel are not endangered, the sentinel or member of the guard shall direct shots at the prisoner which are aimed to disable rather than to kill. Prison guards should * * * them.

See AR 600-375.

[AG 322 (7 Aug 52)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS

Chief of Staff,
United States Army

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army:

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NG: Same as Active Army.

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For explanation of distribution formula, see SR 310-
90-1.

FIELD MANUAL

MILITARY POLICE

CHANGES } DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
No. 1 } WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 April 1952

FM 19-5, 14 September 1950, is changed as follows:

The term "arrest," wherever used in this manual, when referring to the authority of persons performing military police or guard duties in taking a person into custody, is changed to read "apprehend" or "apprehension" as the case may indicate.

[AG 321 (7 Feb 52)]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL
FM 19-5

*This manual supersedes FM 19-5, 14 June 1944, including C 1, 15 June 1945, C 2,
7 December 1945, and C 3, 8 July 1948*

MILITARY POLICE



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY • SEPTEMBER 1950

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 14 September 1950

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[AG 321 (29 Jun 50)]

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OFFICIAL:

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Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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Chief of Staff
United States Army

DISTRIBUTION:

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This manual supersedes FM 19-5, 14 June 1944, including C 1, 15 June 1945, C 2, 7 December 1945, and C 3, 8 July 1948.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. THE BASIC MANUAL

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this manual is to furnish a basic guide for military police in the performance of their duties.

2. SCOPE

This manual covers the mission and organization of military police units; the appearance, conduct, duties, authority, jurisdiction, and training of military police; and the methods and techniques to be used by military police in discharging their duties in an efficient and creditable manner.

Section II. THE MILITARY POLICE CORPS, PROVOST MARSHAL, AND MILITARY POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

3. MISSION AND FUNCTIONS OF MILITARY POLICE CORPS

The mission of the Military Police Corps is to maintain good order and discipline within the military establishment and to enforce laws, regulations, and orders. To accomplish this mission, military police perform the following principal functions:

- a.* Enforcement of laws and regulations.

b. Execution of regulatory measures, direction, and disciplinary control of traffic.

c. Prevention and investigation of crime.

d. Apprehension of absentees, escaped military prisoners, and deserters.

e. Control of circulation and identification of individuals.

f. Internment, care, treatment, education, work, and repatriation of prisoners of war, restrained enemy aliens, and refugees.

g. Custody, care, and rehabilitation of military prisoners.

h. Protection of property and prevention of pilferage of Government equipment and supplies.

i. Promotion of favorable public relations.

j. Promotion of safety.

4. PROVOST MARSHAL

The provost marshal is the officer on the staff of a command who advises the commander on police matters and who supervises the operation of the military police of the command and such other activities as are incident thereto or may be assigned to him. He performs the following duties:

a. Supervises the operation, organization, and training of military police in the command.

b. Prepares, recommends, and supervises the enforcement of plans, policies, and regulations relative to the conduct of military personnel, including the maintenance of good order and discipline and enforcement of laws and regulations.

c. Coordinates and supervises the enforcement of traffic control.

d. Coordinates and supervises apprehension and disposition of stragglers and absences.

e. Plans, coordinates, and supervises the collection, custody, care, and evacuation of prisoners of war and enemy aliens.

f. Cooperates with civil authorities on plans for police protection, blackouts, antisabotage activities, internal security, and the control of the conduct of military personnel.

g. Conducts criminal investigation activities and is responsible for the custody of offenders and military prisoners.

h. Coordinates and supervises measures for security of operations, matériel, installations, and facilities.

i. Plans, coordinates, and supervises measures for aid to civil authorities in disaster relief and civil disturbances.

j. Supervises the control of circulation of individuals, including the mass movement of the civil population or refugees.

k. Supervises installations for refugees and the feeding of noncombatants when so directed.

5. PROVOST MARSHAL SECTION

Provost marshal sections are organized to assist the provost marshal in discharging his duties and to advise him on matters pertaining to military police. Provost marshal sections in table of organization units vary from 9 officers and 16 enlisted men in an army to an officer and 6 enlisted men in a division. Within the continental army areas the provost marshal section of the post headquarters is organized

under a table of distribution. The size of this section varies according to the particular post concerned.

6. MILITARY POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

To meet changing situations, adjustments in strength and composition of military police units are made by the Department of the Army for the armies in the field, for oversea theaters and commands, and for the continental army areas. Military police are organized for support of armies in the field in companies or battalions as integral parts of divisions, corps, and armies, or as companies or battalions assigned for additional support of specific missions. The armies in the field also have specially organized military police units for the handling, care, guarding, and processing of prisoners of war. Military police are also organized in special units for static operation of relatively stable installations. These units are organized as companies or battalions under tables of organization and equipment or detachments on provisional units under tables of distribution. See appendix I.

CHAPTER 2

JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY

Section I. JURISDICTION

7. CIVIL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution, the States retain the primary duty of protecting persons and property against crime. State and local laws and ordinances are enforced by the appropriate law enforcement officers and by State, county, and municipal attorneys through the State, county, and local courts. The Federal Government also has enacted certain criminal laws within its limited jurisdiction, which it enforces through its own agents, such as United States marshals; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue, and Secret Service agents; and Federal courts.

8. MILITARY JURISDICTION

Military jurisdiction, which includes the authority exercised by military courts in administering justice, is derived from the Constitution and international law. Military jurisdiction is exercised through military law by a government in the execution of that part of the law which regulates its military establishment; through military government by the military power of a belligerent over occupied enemy territory and its inhabitants; through martial law or martial rule by the temporary control of a domestic area or region by the armed forces as necessity

may require; and by government with respect to an offense against the law of war.

a. Military law. Military law is simply the law governing the entire military establishment, set out in the National Defense Act and related legislation, in the Articles of War, and in the *Manual for Courts Martial*.

b. Military government. Military government is the military power exercised by a belligerent over occupied territory of the enemy and its inhabitants. Generally, under military government the inhabitants are held to a standard of conduct prescribed by the occupying military power and are required to fulfill certain obligations not required of them under normal circumstances. See FM 27-10.

c. Martial rule. Martial rule, often termed *martial law* or *government by martial rule*, is the temporary government of a civil population through the military forces as necessity may require in domestic territory as distinguished from occupied territory of an enemy recognized as a belligerent. The term *military aid to civil authorities* is commonly used to imply the use of troops in the United States to aid civil authorities in restoring order (par. 16). Martial rule or law differs from military law in that military law applies primarily to persons in the land or naval forces while martial rule applies to all persons and property in a particular area. See FM 19-15.

9. JURISDICTION ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Military installations are subject to varying degrees of Federal and State civil and criminal juris-

diction. On certain installations the Federal Government exercises *exclusive jurisdiction*; on others, the Federal Government exercises *concurrent jurisdiction* with the State, meaning, in effect, both Federal laws and the laws of the State apply. The nature of the civil jurisdiction exercised on a particular installation ordinarily is specified by agreement between the Federal Government and the State concerned. Provost marshals consult the judge advocate and the pertinent military reservation regulation in order to avoid any conflicts of jurisdiction.

10. MILITARY COURTS

Military courts are the agencies through which military jurisdiction is exercised (MCM 1949).

a. Military commissions. Military commissions are courts which have jurisdiction to try inhabitants of occupied areas for offenses against military government laws and regulations and for violations of the law of war, and, in cases of extreme necessity, inhabitants within areas under martial rule for offenses relating to such martial rule. A military commission ordinarily consists of three or more officers, including a law member if possible. It is appointed or convened by a theater or higher commander or by such subordinate officers as he may designate, and has jurisdiction only over such cases as are referred to it by the appointing or convening authority. It has been generally held that persons subject to the Articles of War (AW 2) will be tried by courts martial, and not by military commissions, except where a military commission has been given express statutory jurisdiction over the offense. See AW's 80-82.

b. Provost courts. Provost courts ordinarily consist of one commissioned officer who usually has legal training and experience. Customarily, provost courts, having the same jurisdiction as military commissions, try the less serious offenses, while military commissions try cases for which punishment of death or long prison terms and heavy fines have been prescribed. See FM 27-5 and FM 27-10.

c. Courts martial. Courts martial are courts established for the trial of offenders against military law. There are three kinds of courts martial, called, respectively—general, special, and summary. They differ in both composition and jurisdiction.

- (1) *General courts martial.* General courts martial consist of not less than five members who are in the military service of the United States. General courts martial have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense made punishable by the Articles of War. In addition, they have power to try any other person who by the law of war is subject to trial by military tribunals for any crime or offense against the law of war and for any crime or offense against the law of occupied enemy territory whenever the local civil authority is superseded in whole or in part by the military authority of the occupying power. General courts martial have the power to adjudge any punishment authorized by law or the customs of the service within certain limitations. See AW 12.

(2) *Special courts martial.* Special courts martial consist of not less than three members in the military service of the United States, and have power to try any person subject to military law for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Articles of War, but the officer competent to appoint a general court martial for the trial of any particular case may, when in his judgment the interests of the service so require, cause any case to be tried by a special court martial, notwithstanding the limitations upon jurisdiction of special courts martial as to capital offenses. See AW 13.

(3) *Summary courts martial.* Summary courts martial consist of one commissioned officer in the military service of the United States, and have power to try any person subject to military law except an officer, warrant officer, or a cadet, for any crime or offense not capital made punishable by the Articles of War. See AW 14.

d. Commanding officers. Commanding officers when they exercise the disciplinary powers under Article of War 104 act, in effect, as a military court.

e. Courts of inquiry. Courts of inquiry are used to examine the transactions of, or accusations or imputations against, officers and soldiers when so requested by them. A court of inquiry, while following in general the procedure of a court martial, differs in that no criminal issue is formed before it; it arraigns no prisoner, receives no plea, makes no

findings of guilt or innocence, awards no punishment, and does not express an opinion unless specifically ordered to do so. See AR 600-300 and AW's 97-103.

11. POSSE COMITATUS ACT

The *posse comitatus* means the entire manpower of a county which the sheriff may summon to aid him in keeping the peace and in pursuing and arresting criminals. The expression *using the Army as a posse comitatus* means that the Army is being used to assist civil officers in apprehension of violators who are not subject to military law. This is expressly prohibited in the Posse Comitatus Act, which provides in part:

It shall not be lawful to employ any part of the Army of the United States as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by Act of Congress . . . (20 Stat. 152 as amended, 10 USC 15).

a. For example, civil authorities are forbidden to employ military police to assist them in the general work of suppressing vice or illegal traffic in liquor. Moreover, the Act may not be avoided by subterfuge—troops cannot be used at the request of civil authorities to search, under guise of a training maneuver, for a criminal supposed to be hiding nearby, even if there is an understanding that civilian agents will be present to arrest such person if his presence is revealed by the troops.

b. The Posse Comitatus Act does not, of course, prohibit the use of troops pursuant to the Constitu-

tional and statutory authority of the President. See AR 500-50.

Section II. AUTHORITY

12. AUTHORITY

Authority is the legal power to act or command. The authority of military police to enforce compliance by personnel under military jurisdiction with laws, regulations, and orders, by arrest if necessary, is derived primarily from the Constitutional powers of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

13. DOCUMENTATION OF AUTHORITY

The authority of the military police and other personnel designated by orders of an appropriate commander to perform military police type duties, to enforce military laws, regulations, and orders, and to arrest or confine persons subject to military laws is stated in AR 600-320 and the *Manual for Courts Martial*, 1949.

a. In occupied enemy territory and in domestic territory under martial rule, the authority of military police is derived from and is exercised in accordance with the orders and policies of the military commander, based on the requirements of the local situation.

b. In the territory of friendly or allied nations, military police authority may be extended to certain persons or places of the friendly or allied nation by virtue of civil affairs agreements entered into between the United States and the friendly or allied country

whereby the friendly or allied country cedes some of its jurisdiction to the United States.

14. AUTHORITY OVER PERSONS

a. In the execution of their police duties, military police have authority over all officers, warrant officers, and soldiers of the regular Army of the United States; all volunteers in Federal service; and all other persons lawfully called, drafted, or ordered into, or to duty, or for training in the military service; who are guilty of a violation of military law, regulations, or orders; or whose conduct is such that restraint is necessary. By agreement between the Secretaries of the Treasury, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, the authority of military police, shore patrols, and air police has been extended to include all members of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Air Force. See AR 190-11 and C4, AR 600-10. Military police have authority to enforce compliance by military personnel with civil laws and ordinances when their actions constitute a violation of the Articles of War as being a disorder or neglect of conduct of a nature to bring discredit to the military service. See AW 2 and AR 600-10.

b. In time of war, military police have authority over all persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States in the field, both within and without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

c. In time of peace, military police have authority over all persons accompanying or serving with the armies of the United States outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

d. In time of peace, military police exercise *no* authority over the National Guard not in the Federal service, except in their rights as a private citizen to arrest in certain cases (par. 18*a*). They may, however, detain for questioning for a reasonable length of time any person in the uniform of the Army of the United States when they have reason to believe him a member of the Army of the United States subject to military law in order to identify the individual.

e. Members of the Organized Reserve Corps not on active duty and members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps not in the Federal service are not subject to the authority of the military police in their capacity as such. If in uniform, however, they may be detained for questioning in order to determine their status.

f. Upon a request of an officer commanding any friendly foreign force having service courts or appropriate jurisdiction within the United States, it is lawful for the military police to arrest any member of such friendly foreign force designated in the request and deliver him to the custody of any officer of such force. In the absence of a specific request from a commanding officer of any friendly foreign force and where a member of that friendly foreign force is in the act of committing a felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace, it is the right and duty of the military police to arrest the perpetrator.

15. AUTHORITY IN PLACES

a. Within areas under military jurisdiction, military police in proper cases may take into custody

persons whether or not they are in the military service. Civilians not subject to the Articles of War who are apprehended on military reservations while committing a felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace are turned over to appropriate civil authorities. The restraint imposed in such cases will not exceed that reasonably necessary nor extend beyond such time as may be required to transfer custody to civil authority. See AR 490-5.

b. Outside military reservations in continental army areas, military police in their capacity as such have authority only over members of the Armed Forces. Arrangements are made with the civil authorities so that military police may accept the custody of military personnel arrested by the civil police.

- (1) In time of peace where application has been duly made by the civil authorities for a person who is held by the military authorities for a violation of civil law, arrangements are made by his commanding officer for his delivery to the civil authorities in order that he may be brought to trial.
- (2) In time of war, it is the policy of the Department of the Army to decline to turn over to the civil authorities one who is subject to military jurisdiction and charged with a civil offense, except when the offense charged is a most serious one. If the offense is minor, the soldier arrested by civil police should by agreement be delivered to military control as soon as practicable. If the offense is serious, a conference between the

civil and military authorities should be arranged as soon after the arrest as possible to decide whether the offender will be tried in a military or civil court. See AW 74, AR 600-320.

c. In occupied enemy territories, authority of military police may be extended over all persons. Under such conditions military police enforce the regulatory measures of military government, protect lives and property, and enforce law and order until local police organizations are fully restored.

d. In occupied enemy territory, military police have the police power to segregate and protect by guarding if necessary those persons of foreign or allied governments who by reason of their position as representatives of their governments have diplomatic immunity.

16. AUTHORITY IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Military police authority may be extended during civil disturbances by the intervention of the Federal Government at the request of the State legislature or the governor if the State legislature is not in session, or in proper cases at the instance of the Federal Government, to reestablish order and protect persons and property against violence. In such intervention, which is termed *military aid to civil authority*, the mission of the military police is to suppress violence and protect property. If military police in order to accomplish this mission find it necessary to arrest or detain certain persons, they act under the authority derived from the duty and coextensive authority granted the Army to accomplish the assigned mission

and not from the local law governing arrests. Persons so arrested may be turned over to civil authorities or they may be held in military custody as long as the situation requires. See AR 500-50.

17. ARREST

In general, *arrest* means to deprive a person of his liberty by legal authority. Any type of restraint imposed upon an individual by military police is a form of arrest. Arrests may be classified by the kind and degree of restraint imposed upon individuals (pars. 18-22).

18. POLICE ARREST

Police arrest is the taking of an individual into custody by virtue of legal authority where an offense is believed to have been committed. In order that a police arrest may be valid and legal, military police must assure that the arrest is based upon a reasonable belief that a violation of military law, regulations, or orders, or a breach of peace has been committed; that they act under proper authority or competent orders; and that physical seizure of the person arrested has been made, unless he submits voluntarily, at which time a mere touching of his person is sufficient to constitute physical arrest. Military police inform the person arrested of his change in status; for example, "You are under arrest for violation of -----." The authority of military police for police arrest is derived from—

a. The right of a private citizen to make arrests; generally, to make an arrest without a warrant for a felony or a misdemeanor amounting to a breach

of the peace committed in his presence, or for a felony not committed in his presence if the felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable cause to believe that the person arrested committed the felony. Military police should be familiar with the local State law on this subject. See AR 600-320.

b. The right of military persons to arrest absentees and deserters, regardless of the grade of the person making the arrest or the person arrested. See AR 600-120.

c. The right of all officers, warrant officers, members of the Army Nurse Corps, and noncommissioned officers to suppress disorders. See AW 68 and AR 600-10, C 9.

d. Military police authority to arrest members of the Armed Forces who violate the law or commit acts reflecting discredit upon the services. See AR 600-10, C 4, and AR 190-11.

e. Military police authority to arrest or confine any person subject to military law who is guilty of a violation of the Articles of War or whose conduct is such that restraint is necessary. See AR 600-320.

19. DETENTION FOR QUESTIONING

Whenever military police on duty have reasonable grounds to believe that a person subject to military law is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense under the Articles of War, they must stop him and demand his name, service number, organization, station, and other pertinent information by which he may be identified and, if necessary, be reported to competent authority. Any person who fails to identify himself or explain his actions to the

satisfaction of the military police may be detained and further questioned and investigated. The time or period of detention for questioning will not be prolonged beyond that necessary to confirm or refute the suspicion of the breach of orders, regulations, or the Articles of War. Military police on duty have the authority to make routine checks to determine if members of the military service have permission to be absent from their duties, organizations, or stations.

20. PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

Protective custody is the assumption by military police of responsibility for any person subject to military law who is in need of aid or assistance. Protective custody is a form of arrest, but is distinguished from other forms in that it implies no violation of civil or military law, nor is an adverse report rendered on the individual taken into such custody. Protective custody is assumed—

a. When a member of the Armed Forces is found on the streets without funds.

b. When a member of the Armed Forces has suffered illness or injury.

c. To prevent a member of the Armed Forces from bringing discredit upon the service.

d. To protect a member of the Armed Forces from violence or injury.

21. MORAL RESTRAINT

When a person subject to military law has been ordered in arrest in quarters or is restricted to a specified area, he is in moral arrest or moral re-

straint. He is restrained, not by force, but by his legal and moral obligation to obey the orders which placed him in arrest. Failure to observe the limitations imposed is a breach of arrest. See AW's 68 and 69.

22. CONFINEMENT

Normally a person subject to military law is deprived of his liberty by being placed in confinement or under guard by the following steps:

a. The person being confined is placed under the control of a guard and moved to the guardhouse or other confinement facility.

b. Prisoner's Confinement Order (WD AGO Form 548) is delivered to the prison officer or the commander of the guard. See TM 12-510.

c. The military policeman or other person effecting the arrest will without delay report such action to his own immediate commanding officer for the time being, who in turn will, without delay, notify the immediate commanding officer of the person so arrested or confined. See AR 600-320.

d. Places of confinement for male personnel will not be used for the confinement of women of the Armed Forces. Following apprehension of women, if confinement is necessary, the military policeman or apprehending authority will communicate with his headquarters for instructions as to their disposition. See AR 600-325.

23. ENTRAPMENT

It is contrary to public policy and to the established law of the land for a military policeman to

incite or create the commission of a crime with the intent of prosecuting and punishing the person inspired, incited, persuaded, or lured into the commission of such crime.

24. SEARCH

The term *search* as applied to searches and seizures is an examination of a person's house or other buildings, premises, or property, or of his person, with a view to the discovery of contraband, illegal or stolen property, or evidence of guilt of some suspected crime or offense. Ordinarily, in order for a search to be legal and the evidence secured to be admissible in court, the search must be reasonable as well as authorized by a civil court in areas not under military jurisdiction.

a. Search of premises. It is essential and vital that military police obtain warrants for search to be executed by civil police when a search of the premises of personnel subject to military law is necessary in areas outside the jurisdiction of the military. When a search of the premises of a person not subject to military law is considered necessary, such search will be executed under warrant by the civil police. Military police will accompany the civil police in such searches only when ordered to do so by competent authority. In areas under military jurisdiction, the commanding officer has authority to order a search of any or all structures or residences located thereon.

b. Search of men. Military police will search an offender for concealed weapons at the time he is detained or taken into custody. See par. 95.

Search of women. A woman of the Armed Forces will be searched only by another woman. Normally this is done by civil police matrons or by women of the Armed Forces. Male apprehending authorities may search the offender's handbag, overcoat, parcels, and baggage, but *not her person*.

d. Search of baggage. Baggage in the possession of a person arrested, or that which has been checked by him, may be searched when the military police have reasonable grounds and probable cause to believe such search necessary.

e. Search of vehicles. In areas under civil jurisdiction, an automobile of a person subject to military law may be searched with a warrant or with consent, or incidental to a legal and valid arrest. Where there is sufficient evidence to lead military police to believe that an offense has been committed by military personnel or against the property interests of the United States, vehicles operated by the offenders may be searched without warrant. Vehicles entering or leaving a military reservation are subject to search for evidence of crime, contraband, government property, or for security reasons by military police on the spot without warrant. Since it is a lawful search, the fact that it incidentally discloses evidence of a crime does not make the evidence inadmissible in courts.

f. Search in occupied territories. In a theater of operations or in an area under military government, military authority prevails and the right to conduct searches is prescribed by the military commander.

g. Search under martial rule. The right to conduct searches and make seizures in localities where

a state of martial rule has been declared is subject to the orders of the military commander of the area.

25. SEIZURE

Military police may have occasion to seize, incidental to either an arrest or a search, documents, photographs, or other types of physical evidence. Such seizures must be made legally in conjunction with a lawful search or arrest. Failure to do so may result not only in personal liability but may also render the seized evidence inadmissible in courts. When property is seized during a search, it is advisable, although not legally necessary, that the seizure be made in the presence of the accused. In any event, the person from whom the property is seized should be questioned as to the ownership of the property, and a receipt therefor should be given him. Among the types of property which military police may have occasion to seize legally are :

a. United States Government property illegally possessed.

b. Contraband, which includes articles illegally used or kept and which are not of a lawful ownership and possession ; for example, weapons, burglars' tools, obscene literature, counterfeiting equipment or counterfeit bills and coins, narcotic drugs in unauthorized possession, and opium pipes.

c. Evidence, such as fruits of the crime, including stolen goods, money, or other valuables, or objects found on or about a person which tend to incriminate or link him with a crime, including marked money, narcotics, keys, or letters.

d. Articles, tools, etc., which may be or might have been used for escape, to commit suicide, or to inflict bodily harm.

26. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE BY JOINT AGREEMENT

In an emergency, military police may call upon *any officer, noncommissioned officer, or enlisted man* of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Air Force to assist them in the execution of their duties, including *the making of arrests*. Where time and circumstances permit, requests for assistance from troops should be made to the commanding officer of the troops. Military police report to their commanding officer the identity of any person in the military service who fails or refuses to give such assistance.

CHAPTER 3

CONDUCT AND APPEARANCE

Section I. CONDUCT

27. CONDUCT OF MILITARY POLICE

The Department of the Army has vested in the military police the authority for controlling the conduct of other soldiers. This authority is an important responsibility which must be carried out by the military police in a manner so as not to impair the self-respect of the troops over whom it is exercised nor the dignity, prestige, and authority of the law and of command. The Department of the Army is not concerned with the manner in which a soldier utilizes his free time while on pass or furlough and does not seek to exercise control over him, provided that his actions do not reflect discredit on the military service and are not detrimental to his health and welfare.

a. On duty. In order to induce other soldiers to follow a line of conduct in accord with Department of Army and command policies, military police by example demonstrate the discipline, courtesy, neatness, and military bearing expected of all troops of the command. They supervise the conduct of troops in an impartial manner that is neither so rigid as to be detrimental to morale nor so lax as to reflect discredit upon the command. They act with firmness, judgment, tact, and self-control, and are fair and just to all in demanding compliance with the regulations, orders, and laws they have been instructed

to enforce. They are friendly, helpful, and courteous to all personnel at all times, making no discrimination by reason of race, creed, color, sex, or friendship. They accept no gratuities for services rendered in the performance of their official duties. They give instructions quietly and with dignity, but act without hesitation and when action becomes necessary.

b. Off duty. Military police when not on duty have the same status as other members of the Armed Forces not on duty and are entitled to the same rights and privileges. Since they are subject to call in emergencies, they must at all times be physically and mentally capable of performing their duties in a creditable and efficient manner.

c. Personal obligations. Military police must avoid becoming financially or otherwise obligated to individuals or concerns. Such practices may reflect adversely on the performance of their duties, and render them ineffectual as military police.

d. Esprit de corps. Esprit de corps is the positive and unwavering loyalty of men to their associates and to the organization to which they belong. It is created and maintained at high level by the pride of the soldier in himself coupled with his pride in his unit. It is evidenced by the constant effort on the part of the soldier to carry out every task in a superior fashion and not merely in a perfunctory and routine manner. Military police must possess esprit de corps to a high degree.

28. COURTESIES

Courtesy is based upon consideration for others and common sense. Military police must always be

courteous. They address persons by their appropriate title. When necessary to address an officer, military police will salute and begin the conversation with "Sir" or Ma'am." After completing the conversation, they again salute and say "Thank you, Sir (Ma'am)." When addressing civilians, they give consideration to their age, sex, and station in life. It is always proper to address a civilian with "Ma'am" or "Sir." See chapter 1, DA Pamphlet 21-41.

a. Approaching and addressing individuals. The manner in which military police approach and address an individual will determine to a large extent the response they will receive. A courteous and friendly attitude, coupled with a firm decisive approach, will tend to create not only respect for the military police, but a similar friendly and cooperative attitude on the part of the individual approached. Military police usually can accomplish their objectives of maintaining order and enforcing laws by appealing to the intelligence and inherent good qualities of individuals.

b. Approaching an offender. Military police should advise an offender of the nature of his offense, warn him against repeating the offense, arrest him, or obtain information necessary for the preparation of a delinquency report.

29. SERVICES

Military police services to other military personnel, dependents, and civilians is similar to the assistance civil police always have offered the public. This assistance, when given in a courteous and friendly manner, is one of the best methods of ce-

menting good relations between the public and military police and other members of the Armed Forces. Advising and assisting dependents and civilians on military installations; helping stranded motorists and lost children; and aiding military personnel in solving personal problems are examples of the services of military police.

a. Giving information. Military police must be thoroughly familiar with the area in which they operate so that when asked for information by members of the Armed Forces or civilians they can supply it, either from personal knowledge or from sources available to them. Military police never answer a request with "I don't know." They make every effort to secure information requested of them, but give classified information only to personnel authorized to have it. When unable to supply the information requested, they will refer the individual to an appropriate agency.

b. Delivering messages. Military police sometimes may be asked by individuals to deliver messages. In furnishing such assistance, they must not be distracted from the performance of assigned duties.

c. First aid. Since military police usually are among the first persons to arrive at scenes of disorders, riots, accidents, and crimes, they must be prepared to assist the injured in an efficient and creditable manner. They must, therefore, be familiar with the fundamentals of first aid and must be able to administer it. They also must know the location of civilian and military hospitals and dispensaries so that they can obtain proper and speedy medical attention for the injured.

30. CONDUCT IN COURT

Military police, when appearing in court, must observe the rules and customs of courts-martial procedure, and conduct themselves commensurate with the dignity of the court, bearing in mind that they are representatives of their commanding officers and the Department of the Army. They are courteous, alert, attentive, soldierly, and sit or stand erect. They take position as directed by the court and, when wearing sidearms, remain covered.

a. As a guard. Military police assigned to guard prisoners appearing before military courts are responsible for the actions and conduct of the prisoners they guard. Accordingly, they must have a full understanding of not only their duties as prisoners' guards, but also of the conduct expected of prisoners before the court, and must instruct the prisoners in their charge in courtroom procedure and in the technique of reporting to the president of the court. When guarding prisoners military police do not wear the military police brassard.

b. As a witness. When military police are informed that they are to appear in court as witnesses, they ascertain the name of the accused, the nature of the charge, and the circumstances surrounding the case by reference to their notebooks. They may refer to their notes to refresh their recollection of the event in court when necessary but should avoid reading directly from them. (See par. 132, MCM 1949.) When called to the witness stand, the military policeman approaches the court in a military manner, salutes the president of the court, faces the trial judge advocate, is sworn, and takes the witness

chair. Upon being excused he again salutes the president of the court, executes an about-face, and leaves the courtroom. Although usually called as a witness by the trial judge advocate, military police must be impartial at all times and must furnish the court all facts pertinent to the case of which they have personal knowledge, offering opinions only if asked to do so. They remain cool and alert; speak clearly; avoid conflicting, contradictory statements; and exercise care that their statements are accurate and not influenced by personal feelings.

Section II. APPEARANCE

31. MILITARY BEARING

Military police exemplify dignity, self-confidence, and pride in the corps by their military bearing. They possess proper poise, appearance, and the smartness and alertness that their positions demand. They are clean, neat, and well-groomed. See chapter 5, DA Pamphlet 21-41.

32. THE MILITARY POLICE UNIFORM

(Fig. 1)

The military police uniform is prescribed by the commander in accordance with the policies of the Department of the Army. The uniform varies according to type of duty and climate.

a. Brassard. One of the special items of clothing issued to the soldier performing military police duty is the regulation brassard bearing the letters MP in white on a dark blue background (fig. 2.) Brassards are worn by military police only when they are performing military police duties. As provided by



Figure 1. Wearing the military police uniform.

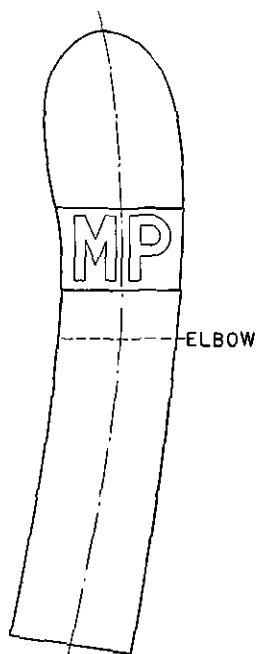


Figure 2. The military police brassard.

Army Regulations, this brassard is a means of identification and a badge of authority, and is worn on the left sleeve above the elbow.

b. Automatic pistol, caliber .45. In the performance of their duties in town patrol or traffic control, military police are usually armed with a pistol, automatic, caliber .45. Military police on other duty may be armed with other weapons or, in some cases, with several weapons. However, the pistol, automatic, caliber .45, is generally considered the basic weapon for military police.

c. Pistol belt. The pistol is carried in a leather holster fastened to the pistol belt and worn on the right side over the hip. The pistol belt is supported by a shoulder strap passing over the left shoulder. The pistol belt should be fitted comfortably to the body, and the belt and shoulder strap so adjusted that the belt and pistol will not sag.

d. Military police club. The military police club is carried in a specially designed holder suspended from the pistol belt directly over the left hip. This club is not removed from the holder except when its use is necessary. (par. 93).

e. Whistle. The whistle is worn so that it is readily available. The hook end of the whistle chain is attached to the button on the left shoulder strap, and the opposite end, with the whistle, is attached to the button of the left pocket of the shirt, jacket, or coat.

f. White accessories. Military police are supplied with white accessories consisting of leggings, lanyard, chin strap for the service cap, and white gloves. The loop of the lanyard is worn around the right shoulder under the shoulder strap, or epaulet, and is fastened to the pistol.

g. Other equipment. Military police also may be required to carry other special items such as first aid pouch, notebook, pencil, flashlight, and hand irons. These items are carried in the manner prescribed by the commander.

33. CARE OF UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

In order to maintain the highest possible standards of appearance, military police exercise the ut-

most care in the maintenance of their uniforms and equipment. They wear all medals and decorations authorized them; their brass and leather are highly polished; and their weapons and special equipment are clean and serviceable at all times. See DA Pamphlet 21-41.

CHAPTER 4

FUNCTIONS OF MILITARY POLICE

Section I. PREVENTION OF CRIME

34. CRIME PREVENTION

Crime and delinquency are acts or omissions forbidden and punishable by law. Crime prevention, or the elimination of conditions under certain situations conducive to crime or delinquency, in the military service is the responsibility of The Provost Marshal General and the provost marshals of all commands.

35. MILITARY POLICE IN CRIME PREVENTION

The military police function in prevention of crime is threefold—

a. By example, leadership, and conduct so to influence the conduct of personnel of the Armed Forces that the incidence of crime in the military establishment is reduced.

b. By direct action in control of personnel, including admonition, checking of passes, dispersion of groups, assumption of protective custody, etc.

c. By observation, investigation, and reporting conditions conducive to crime.

36. OBSERVATION AND REPORTS

Military police in seeking out conditions conducive to crime—

a. Locate and *report* all potential trouble spots such as bars, cafes, taverns, skating rinks, and dance halls.

b. Visit potential trouble spots frequently and at irregular intervals to observe the conduct of service personnel.

c. Check all alleys, rear exits, or other means of entering and leaving potential trouble spots.

d. Check establishments near closing time.

e. Make the acquaintance of newsboys and hotel employees, most of whom are very observing and may be valuable sources of information.

f. Become familiar with the road net of the area of operation and know the location of public buildings, hospitals, churches, depots, telegraph offices, places of amusement, military installations, points of interest, police headquarters, police call boxes, and fire alarm boxes.

g. Observe the conduct of service persons wherever they meet or gather, to recognize the signs of, and to prevent, incidents.

h. Prepare and render reports of observations as necessary.

37. OBSERVING PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Military police in observing public buildings enter inconspicuously and place themselves where they have an adequate view of the interior. They then pass through the establishments to the annexes, booths, or side rooms frequented by members of the Armed Forces in such a manner as to view the conditions therein without disturbing the occupants. They avoid the appearance of loitering.

Section II. CIRCULATION OF INDIVIDUALS

38. CONTROL OF CIRCULATIONS

The enforcement of regulations relating to circulation of individuals is an important function of the military police. Military police facilitate circulation at peaceable assemblies, ceremonies, special events, or points through which large numbers of persons pass such as transportation terminals and stations. They facilitate traffic movement and furnish information and directions. They restrict circulation to prevent unauthorized access to areas, installations, or buildings; prevent congestion; and keep specified roads or areas clear for priority purposes.

39. IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS

Identification is intended to assist in the control of movements of individuals and to simplify apprehension and arrest. Identification of persons is established by means of uniforms, badges, insignia of office or military rank, identification tags, and credentials. Individuals who are authorized to be in certain areas are identified by permits, passes, and orders. Specific systems of identification designed to meet local situations are established by the local commander. Military police must be thoroughly familiar with the system of identification in effect in order to enforce regulations on the restriction of circulation. Individuals without proper identification to enter or be present in restricted localities should be denied entry, removed from the area, or detained or arrested as prescribed by the responsible commander.

40. FACILITATING CIRCULATION

Military police facilitate circulation of persons by supplying maps and information leaflets and through traffic control posts, check points, signs, patrols, and gate guards. Military police are posted at railroad and bus stations, airports, and boat or ship landings for the purpose of giving information on schedules, transportation facilities, baggage regulations, accommodations, and locations of military installations and points of general interest.

41. CONTROL OF CIVILIANS

In certain instances, the control of circulation of civilians is a function of the military police. Civilian technical observers, United States Government employees, newspaper correspondents, radio commentators, and members of the Red Cross and other service organizations present in Army installations or areas are subject to control by military police and may be required to carry proper identification. In occupied territory, military police control the circulation of United States citizens under the jurisdiction of occupation authorities. The circulation of inhabitants of foreign countries in the combat zone and occupied territory is subject to control by the military police, acting in cooperation with G-2 and the civil affairs officer. Proper means of identification and authorization may be required for all civilians as well as military personnel, in all or part of the theater of operations. In the continental United States, military police do not control the circulation of civilians outside military installations or areas except as specifically ordered by competent authority. See paragraph 16.

42. CURFEW

Curfew for Army personnel may be established by appropriate commanders when in their opinion it is essential in maintaining discipline and safeguarding the health and welfare of military personnel of their commands. In oversea commands, curfews may be prescribed in accordance with the policies of the oversea commanders. Military police enforce curfew restrictions as prescribed by the appropriate commander.

43. OFF LIMITS

To assist responsible commanders in maintaining discipline and safeguarding the health and welfare of military personnel, establishments and areas may be declared off limits. Military police enforce off-limits regulations. Commanding generals of the continental army areas and the Military District of Washington coordinate with the senior officers of other services which have installations in the area in order that off-limits regulations may be extended to all personnel of the Army Forces. Normally, the commanding generals act upon the recommendation of the appropriate Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards, of which the local provost marshal is a member. In an emergency, however, the local army commander may temporarily declare a place off limits to Army personnel.

a. Within the United States, the army commander has no authority to post off-limits or similar signs on private property. The laws of some States, however, permit the posting of private property by civil police or health officials. In some areas, the appro-

priate civil officials are authorized to post private property when informed by military authorities that establishments have been declared off limits to service personnel.

b. Oversea commanders prescribe the policies for declaration of off limits and posting of off-limits or *similar signs*.

44. APPREHENSION OF ABSENTEES

A major disciplinary problem in the Army, particularly in the communications zone and in the continental army areas, is that of absence without leave. Absence without leave is the status of a person subject to military law who has failed to appear at the proper time and place of duty, or has absented himself from his command without proper authority. Military police apprehend persons who are absent without leave and return them to their organizations, under guard if necessary, for appropriate action. When an absentee is apprehended and is returned to his organization without a guard, a provisional military police pass (see TM 19-250 and FM 19-10) will be issued.

a. *Stragglers*. Military persons in the combat zone away from their units without proper authority are classified as stragglers, of which there are three types—persons who are lost; persons who quit their post in face of the enemy; and psychoneurotics. Straggler control is facilitated in bivouac by interior guards and military police; on the march by military police patrols; in combat areas by straggler posts and lines; and in rear areas by motorized military police patrols.

b. Straggler posts. Straggler posts usually are established along the straggler line at critical points and each post is manned by two or more military police. They may be posts established solely for straggler control or may be military police posts having the additional duty of apprehending stragglers. Motorized military police patrols usually operate between posts and throughout the division area in the rear of the straggler line. A straggler post or collecting point should be on natural lines of drift of personnel to the rear, should be concealed from enemy observation, and should be defiladed from small arms fire.

c. Straggler lines. The straggler line is an imaginary line extended across the zone of action, normally immediately in rear of the bulk of the division artillery positions. It should follow easily identified terrain features which intersect lines of drift to the rear, and it should connect with the straggler lines of adjacent units.

d. Straggler collecting points. Straggler collecting points are designated straggler posts at which stragglers are assembled for return to their units or for evacuation to the rear. At collecting points, record is kept of each straggler and of the disposition made of his case.

45. CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION

Repression of prostitution is an established policy of the Department of the Army. See AR 600-900.

a. In United States and possessions. In the United States, civil authorities have complete control to arrest prostitutes or to close houses of prostitution.

The May Act, when invoked, does not confer on the military police authority to make investigations, searches, seizures, or arrest of civilians charged with its violation. Army regulations require that commanders take appropriate action through Armed Forces Disciplinary Control Boards to declare all identified houses of prostitution off limits to all United States military personnel. Military police enforce these off-limits restrictions. See paragraph 518a, USCA 18.

b. In territory of allied nations. In friendly territory, the control of prostitution remains the responsibility of the civil authorities of the friendly nation. Houses of prostitution and establishments frequented by prostitutes are placed off limits to personnel of the Armed Forces upon the order of the American military commander. Detailed procedures are agreed upon by the American military commander and the civil and military authorities of the friendly power.

c. In occupied territory. In occupied territory, military authorities have complete control over the repression of prostitution. The theater commander or military governor prescribes the policies to be followed, and military police either execute these policies and regulations themselves or supervise their enforcement by civilian authorities. In areas where military police have responsibility for repression of prostitution, a special squad in each military police unit usually is organized and trained for this purpose.

46. CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

The use, sale, or possession of narcotic drugs, as well as the purchase or introduction into govern-

ment facilities or installations of narcotic drugs, is a violation of the Articles of War. Military police must be alert to detect all instances of use or possession of narcotic drugs. If at any time they suspect that narcotics are being sold or illegally used, an immediate detailed report should be made to the provost marshal.

47. CONTROL OF MILITARY TRAFFIC

Traffic control is a command responsibility dependent upon efficient staff planning and the close cooperation of unit commanders and other commanders. The basic principle of traffic control is the exercise of minimum control necessary to permit the maximum traffic flow consistent with safety. As military police are the means by which a commander exercises control of traffic, every military policeman must have an understanding of the principles of traffic planning and be proficient in the control of traffic. FM 19-25 covers all phases of traffic control and should be utilized as the basic traffic manual for all military police.

Section III. CIVIL AND MILITARY DISTURBANCES

48. CONTROL OF DISTURBANCES

Disturbances are manifestations of unrest and disorder which take the form of illegal demonstrations or riots. Military police generally are confronted with forces of disorder which fall into the following classes: revolutionary movements organized and designed to overthrow the military government; rioting and lawlessness arising from local or widespread grievances against military government; racial, re-

ligious, or political disturbances, not necessarily directed against the military government; and domestic disturbances. Military police prevent or suppress these disorders by capturing or destroying rioting bands and their leaders, protecting administrative officials and law-abiding people, and preventing the extension of disorder. See FM 19-15.

49. CIVIL DISTURBANCES

The protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of any State are primary responsibilities of State and local authorities. Looting in areas ravaged by storm, fire, flood, or other catastrophes may become so pronounced as to constitute a civil disturbance. Public demonstrations or riots may reach such proportions that local civilian authorities cannot maintain law and order; under such conditions, the use of Federal troops may be authorized. See paragraph 16 and FM 19-15.

50. MILITARY DISTURBANCES

Military police are authorized and directed to quell all disturbances and riots involving military personnel. In occupied territory, military police may be responsible for the maintenance of order within the area assigned to them in accordance with agreements and plans made between military and civil authorities. Military police quell disturbances, disorders, and uprisings of any nature affecting occupying forces when so ordered by competent authority.

51. CROWDS

A crowd is a large number of persons in close body, without organization. People assembled in a crowd

usually are timid, and even collectively cowardly. They hesitate to commit themselves to a course of unrestrained violence, though some of them might readily do so if they thought they would escape arrest. Such a crowd may be noisy and threatening; it may be keyed to mob action by the words of a fiery leader, the appearance of a hated individual, or the accomplishment of a single act of violence and, if left to its own devices, is likely to commit assaults and depredations. Dispersing a crowd usually prevents formation of a mob.

52. MOBS

A mob is a riotous crowd whose members, acting under the stimulus of intense excitement, have lost their sense of reason and respect for law. Weight of numbers or mass hysteria may hypnotize a people, unite them behind a leader, and cause them to sacrifice their individual will and reason.

a. Principles of control. When military police are utilized to control civil disturbances, they will be governed strictly by the order and instructions of their commanders. A mob normally is dealt with by a display of military strength and issuance of an oral proclamation. The basic principles of crowd and mob control include—

- (1) Rapid dispersion.
- (2) Prevention of assemblage.
- (3) Arrest of leaders.

b. Dispersing a mob. The following methods used in dispersing mobs normally are applied in the order listed, dependent upon the decision of the military commander:

- (1) Show of force.
- (2) Use of chemicals.
- (3) Use of riot control formations.
- (4) Fire by selected marksmen.
- (5) Full use of fire power.

53. RIOT CONTROL FORMATIONS

Certain modifications of combat formations have been made for the purpose of providing closer control by platoon and squad leaders of troops used for dispersing crowds and unarmed mobs. These modifications of combat formations, such as the skirmish line, platoon and squad columns, and wedges, are termed riot control formations and are designed or adapted for use in breaking and dispersing crowds and unarmed mobs. These formations are simple and flexible for modification to meet situations in which their use may be effective. If used, they must be executed smoothly and smartly to gain the greatest possible psychological effect. They are generally assumed from the column, but are adaptable from any disposition. The basic formations used in dispersing crowds and unarmed mobs are the wedge, the diagonal (to right or left), and the line. Other effective formations may be obtained by doubling, extending, or combining the basic formations. See figure 3.

a. Wedge. The wedge is the normal offensive formation for breaking up, splitting, or striking into a crowd or mob. A wedge is used for clearing an ordinary city street or for arresting individuals in a crowd. The flanks of the wedge may be strengthened by lateral support.

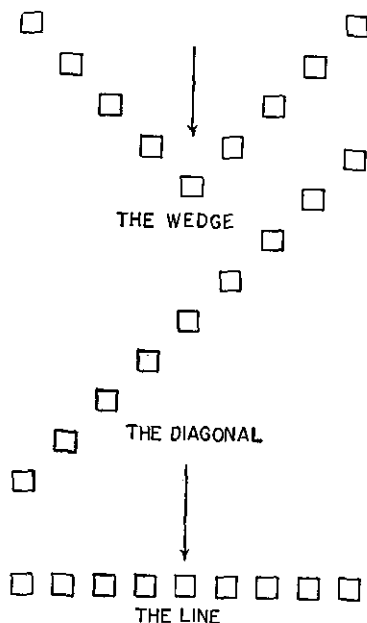


Figure 3. Riot control formations.

- (1) *Squad wedge.* The command is: 1. SQUAD WEDGE, 2. MOVE. At the command or signal MOVE, usually given from squad column, but permissible from any disposition, the sergeant takes one step to the right. No. 2 advances to a spot designated by the squad leader. Odd-numbered men aline themselves in sequence on the No. 2 man, one pace to the right and one pace to the rear of each preceding man. Even-numbered men aline themselves in sequence on the No. 2 man, one pace to the left and one pace to the rear of each preceding man.

The squad leader and men armed with automatic weapons take positions within the wedge. The squad leader places himself where he can best control the squad.

- (2) *Platoon wedge with support squad in column of twos.* The command is: 1. PLATOON WEDGE WITH SUPPORT SQUAD IN COLUMN OF TWOS, 2. MOVE. At the command or signal MOVE, the right and left squads march forward; the center squad on command of the squad leader executes column of twos to the left. When the right and left squads have cleared the center squad, they execute diagonal right and left, respectively. Squad leaders and men armed with automatic weapons in the leading squads take positions in rear of their respective squads. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant take positions where they can best control the platoon.
- (3) *Platoon wedge with one squad in support.* The command is: 1. PLATOON WEDGE WITH ONE SQUAD IN SUPPORT, 2. MOVE. At the command or signal MOVE, the right and left squads march forward; the center squad stands fast. When the right and left squads have cleared the center squad, they execute diagonal right and left, respectively. Squad leaders and men armed with automatic weapons in the leading squads take positions in rear of their respective squads. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant take positions where they can best control the platoon.

b. Diagonal. The diagonal is used for moving a crowd away from the side of a building, wall, or other object. It also may be used to turn the direction of movement of a crowd, forcing it down side streets or into open areas. The diagonal may be used to extend one or both flanks of a wedge.

- (1) *Squad diagonal right (left).* The command is: 1. SQUAD DIAGONAL RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MOVE. At the command or signal MOVE, usually given from squad column, but permissible from any disposition, the men aline themselves in sequence on the No. 2 man, one pace to the right (or left) and one pace to the rear of each preceding man. Men armed with automatic weapons take position in rear of the line. The squad leader places himself in rear where he can best control the squad.
- (2) *Platoon diagonal right (left).* The command is: 1. PLATOON DIAGONAL RIGHT (LEFT), 2. MOVE. At the command MOVE, the left (right) squad of the platoon moves forward, the other squads stand fast initially and then successively move straight to the front. When all squads have cleared, the leading squad executes squad diagonal right (left). The other squad successively executes squad diagonal right (left) on the right (left) of the leading squad, and in prolongation of the line formed by that squad. Squad leaders and men armed with automatic weapons form in rear of their respective

squads. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant take positions where they can best control the platoon.

c. *Line.* The line may be used as a holding formation to deny an area to a crowd, such as blocking the entrance to a street. It may also be used to drive a crowd from a confined area, such as a courtyard.

(1) *Squad line.* The command is: 1. AS SKIRMISHERS (one pace), 2. MOVE. At the command or signal MOVE, No. 2 advances to a spot designated by the squad leader. The odd-numbered men aline themselves on the No. 2 man, one pace to the left of each preceding man. Even-numbered men aline themselves in sequence on the No. 2 man, one pace to the right of each preceding man. The squad leader and men armed with automatic weapons form in rear of the squad.

(2) *Platoon in line.* The command is: 1. AS SKIRMISHERS (one pace), 2. MOVE. At the command MOVE, the center squad of the platoon, which is the base squad, executes AS SKIRMISHERS. The right and left squads execute AS SKIRMISHERS to the right and left, respectively. Squad leaders and men armed with automatic weapons form in rear of their respective squads. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant take positions where they can best observe and direct.

d. *To re-form.* To re-form from any formation, the following apply:

- (1) *To re-form squad.* The command is: 1. **ASSEMBLE**, 2. **MOVE**. The No. 2 man assumes the position of **HIGH PORT**, facing in the designated direction. The remaining men of the squad, at **HIGH PORT** and in **DOUBLE TIME**, form in their respective positions behind No. 2. When the squad is assembled, the squad leader takes his position.
- (2) *To re-form platoon.* The command is: 1. **ASSEMBLE**, 2. **MOVE**. The No. 2 man of the base squad halts if moving and assumes the position of **HIGH PORT**. The remainder of the squad forms behind him in their respective places and assume the position of **HIGH PORT**. The No. 2 men of the exterior squads place themselves abreast of No. 2 of the base squad at normal interval; the remaining men of the exterior squads form in their respective places behind the No. 2 men. When his squad is assembled, the squad leader takes his place in front of his squad. The platoon leader and platoon sergeant place themselves at the head of the platoon.

54. MILITARY POLICE IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES

The principal mission of military police in civil disturbances is to assist the civilian authorities in restoring and maintaining law and order, when so ordered by competent authority. In addition to adhering strictly to the orders and instructions of the

military commanders, military police must insure that their actions in no way cause further trouble or continued friction. A military policeman does not allow his personal feelings to interfere with the impartial execution of his mission.

Section IV. PROMOTION OF SAFETY

55. ARMY SAFETY PROGRAM

The Army Safety Program was established to reduce and keep to a minimum accidental manpower and monetary losses to the Department of the Army, thus permitting more efficient utilization of its resources. Each commander is responsible for maintaining a safety program adequate to the needs of his command and for incorporating adequate safe practices in operations, maintenance, and training instructions and procedures.

56. MILITARY POLICE SAFETY ACTIVITIES

Military police may assist the military commander in the discharge of his responsibilities by—

- a.* Observing and detecting potential safety hazards.
- b.* Informing service personnel and proper authorities of existing or potential hazards.
- c.* Taking immediate action to remedy safety deficiencies by correcting or cautioning individuals whose actions may appear prejudicial to safety.
- d.* Submitting reports on those individuals whose activities constitute a menace to the safety of themselves or others.

Section V. APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

57. INFORMATION ON CRIMINALS

a. General. Military police must know the available sources of information in their respective localities and must strive to develop new sources at every opportunity. The best and most direct method of gathering information about an individual is personally from another person. All information, regardless of its source, must be recorded carefully and passed on to proper authority for evaluation (par. 82). In the apprehension and identification of criminals, military police obtain information from State police and highway patrols; local police departments, fire stations, sheriffs, coroners, and game and fish wardens; telephone and city directories; telephone and telegraph companies; newspaper files; hospital records; public and social agencies; railroad, airline, and bus investigators and ticket agents; elevator operators; redcaps; newspaper boys; informers; and any other source of information. Wanted-persons lists containing names and descriptions of criminals, fugitives, and absentees, generally military, are posted on bulletin boards of military police units. Additional copies, if available, are carried by the senior member of each military police patrol and are made available to the entire patrol as necessary.

b. Modus operandi. Generally, habitual criminals have certain habitual procedures they follow in the commission of crime; for example, a burglar successfully entering a house through a rear window by cutting a circular hole in the window pane with a

glass cutter will repeat the method, or *modus operandi*, because of his initial success. Military police who are called to the scene of a crime will record the method or methods used by the criminal and report the information to headquarters for inclusion in the *modus operandi* file.

58. IDENTIFICATION AND APPREHENSION

Military police apprehend all offenders and criminals subject to military law. They are alert to identify wanted persons and effect their arrest when appropriate. Proper identification is extremely important in an arrest. Primary identification is usually based on a physical description, accompanied by a photograph if possible, of the wanted person. Recognition and identification of a wanted person is effected by military police through use of accumulated information on the wanted person or by a third party; for example, an individual pointing out a deserter or a hit-and-run driver. When recognition is effected by a third person, military police record the name and address of the identifying individual and insure that he is reasonably certain of the true identity of the wanted person. It is generally not advisable to place an individual under arrest solely on unsubstantiated allegations. However, a suspected person may be detained for questioning for a reasonable length of time until he is identified.

Section VI. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

59. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Military police are trained specialists in guarding of individuals and in the prevention of pilferage.

They are used in supervisory or key positions by the military commander in the protection of life and property. The commander prescribes the specific duties for his military police and coordinates their duties with those of the interior guards and watchmen so that the responsibilities of each are clearly defined.

a. Guarding installations. In the guarding of installations, military police are used in such positions as operations sergeant, criminal investigator, mounted patrol, and main gate guard. They do not act as sentries on posts except for the security of their own units.

b. Guarding property. The movement of supplies by rail, air, or water may require protection against sabotage and pilferage, and military police may be designated by the provost marshal to supervise the guarding of such movements. When operations of this nature require military police to supervise individuals or small groups functioning at a distance from headquarters, all concerned are fully informed of the nature of the supplies, the security measures to be taken in the event of an emergency or disaster, and other facts pertinent to the shipments.

c. Guarding persons. Military police may be detailed to act as guards or escorts for important military or civil officials of the United States and allied powers. Military police in performing this duty present an outstanding appearance, are alert, and are able to act quickly and decisively under unexpected circumstances.

d. Protection of personal property. Personal property found by military police, turned over to military police, or taken by military police from persons in protective custody, will be handled in conformance with the policies established by the local provost marshal. Military police exercise care to prevent damage or destruction to personal property in their custody.

60. FOOT AND MOTOR PATROLS

Foot and motor patrols are organized so that men work in pairs. Patrol routes are designated, and orders pertaining to a particular post or patrol are posted at military police headquarters. While patrolling on foot, military police walk along the outside of the sidewalk away from structures so that they are not easily attacked, and can be readily seen and contacted by their superior officers, noncommissioned officers, or motor patrols. The pattern and time of patrolling in restricted areas should be varied so that pilferers and individuals seeking illegal entry cannot familiarize themselves with the routes and schedules.

Section VII. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

61. ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

Public relations is defined as a planned program or procedure which will bring about public understanding and good will (AR 600-700). The broad mission of public relations is to maintain close and friendly understanding between the Army and the public through the dissemination of information, at-

tainment of public recognition, and maintenance of public confidence in the military establishment to insure efficient and adequate military security for the United States. Because of the importance of the military establishment in the defense and welfare of the nation and its traditional role of a public servant, it is the responsibility of the Army to insure that the American public is fully and accurately informed concerning the purpose and activities of the Army as well as its place in the American community. The fostering of proper public relations is a responsibility of command, extending through all echelons and through all ranks.

62. MILITARY POLICE PUBLIC RELATIONS

Military police are an important element in the Army's public relations program. To assist in achieving the aims of the program, they should, through their military bearing and conduct in public places, demonstrate a code of conduct by uniformed personnel which will contribute to public understanding and appreciation of the military service. They should be alert to prevent any action by military personnel or situation which might bring discredit upon the Armed Forces. Inasmuch as military police are usually the first to be called to the scene of an accident or incident involving military personnel or military vehicles, they are frequently the first to be questioned by newspaper reporters seeking the facts of the incident. Procedures for release of information to the public or to the press by military police will be prescribed by the unit commander in accordance with Department of the Army policy.

Section VIII. MILITARY PRISONERS

63. GUARDING OF MILITARY PRISONERS

A military prisoner is a person who has been placed in the custody of a guard in the manner prescribed in AR 600-320 and who has not been set at liberty by proper authority. The primary function and responsibility of the guards, relative to military prisoners are their security and supervision. Military police assigned disciplinary guard duty perform all missions pertinent to guarding of military prisoners. Disciplinary guards and other personnel performing disciplinary guard duty are not authorized to wear the military police brassard.

64. TRANSPORTING MILITARY PRISONERS

Tools, equipment, and loose pieces of wood or metal which might be used as weapons must be removed from those parts of the vehicle in which the prisoners are transported. When 1/4-ton trucks are used, the tool compartments will be locked. Prisoners are seated where they can be watched and controlled.

65. TREATMENT OF MILITARY PRISONERS

In the event of an attempted escape or disorder of any nature, the guard or sentinel will take immediate and decisive action, using sufficient force to prevent escape or restore order. In any instance, the force used will be limited to that believed reasonably necessary for the enforcement of regulations and the proper control of the prisoners. If a prisoner attempts to escape, any member of the guard

charged with the security of prisoners who sees him will call **HALT!**; if the prisoner fails to halt when called upon a second time and if there is no other effective means of preventing his escape, the guard will fire upon the prisoner providing it does not endanger the lives of other personnel. Prison guards should be given specific and explicit instructions by the sergeant of the guard or the provost sergeant relative to the required work of the prisoners. Guards are responsible that prisoners under their charge work diligently at the assigned duty and perform the designated task properly. A guard enforces, without exception or partiality, the rules and regulations prescribed for the conduct and the proper control of prisoners. Just and humane treatment of prisoners is not only prescribed, but required. Guards do not lay hands on a prisoner except when necessary to help one who is sick or injured, or in execution of their duties. Guards maintain the prescribed distance between themselves and prisoners, ordinarily not less than 6 nor more than 15 paces. Distance is governed by circumstances consistent with security. Guards do not permit the splitting or separation of their details and keep prisoners in sight at all times. In escorting on foot, guards follow prisoners, never precede them. See AR 600-375.

Section IX. PRISONERS OF WAR

66. ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR

Prisoners of war are persons belonging to the armed forces of nations at war captured by the enemy in the course of military operations. See

TM 19-500. The armed forces of nations at war may consist of combatants or noncombatants, both of whom are subject to treatment as prisoners of war when captured by the enemy. The treatment of prisoners of war is governed by international treaties (see TM 27-251) which have been adopted by the United States and the majority of other nations. These treaties regulate the treatment of prisoners relative to food and clothing, international discipline and punishment, labor and pay, external relations, representation, prisoner information, and other factors regarding their captivity, including directions on treatment of medical and sanitary personnel, chaplains, and other protected personnel. Guidance regulations interpreting these treaties are found in TM 19-500. Violation of any of the provisions set forth in the treaties governing handling of prisoners of war is a violation of the laws of the United States. Military police must have a general understanding of the content of the international treaties and other rules and regulations regarding the treatment of prisoners of war. See FM 27-10.

67. PROVISIONS OF TREATIES

In general, the international treaties provide that prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile power, not the individuals or units that have captured them. They must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults, and public curiosity. Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected. Women shall be treated with all respect due to their sex. Difference in treatment

among prisoners of war is lawful only when it is based on military rank, state of mental or physical health, professional qualifications, or sex, and the prisoners profit thereby (Geneva Prisoner of War Convention). Coercion may not be used to secure information relative to military matters.

68. COLLECTING POINTS

A collecting point for prisoners of war usually is established in the vicinity of the division command post. If possible, it is defiladed from hostile ground observation and small-arms fire, and accessible to supply routes. One division collecting point is normally established for each division. However, some units find it more advantageous to establish two or more collecting points in the vicinity of the combat command post. If an enclosure is not available, the limits of the collecting point are defined and the prisoners of war are required to remain within its limits. If one or more of the prisoners attempt to escape, they are fired upon after twice being challenged to halt. When provisions are available, prisoners of war are fed and issued water at the division collecting point after interrogation.

69. PROCESSING OF PRISONERS

Immediately upon capture, enemy personnel is disarmed and searched for concealed weapons. As soon thereafter as possible, enemy officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, deserters, females, and civilians are segregated and tagged for identification. Until such time as prisoners can be thoroughly searched, military police must be on the alert to pre-

vent the destruction of documents. When interrogation teams are employed with units in contact with the enemy, the search of prisoners for documents is conducted under their supervision. When an interrogation team is not attached, a regimental or battalion intelligence officer usually supervises the search. Documents, photographs, and articles removed from the person of a prisoner that possess intelligence value may be turned over to the prisoner escort or retained by the intelligence personnel, and are returned to the prisoner of war as soon as practicable.

70. PERSONAL EFFECTS

The personal effects of prisoners of war are safeguarded from loss or theft, and will not be taken from them as souvenirs or loot. Prisoners of war are permitted to retain in their possession their clothing, insignia, identification cards or tags, decorations, and, when necessary, helmets and gas masks. They are not permitted to retain, while interned, such personal effects as money, or articles which may be used to facilitate escape. Photographic apparatus, field glasses, compasses, lamps, flashlights, or other devices which can be used for signaling are confiscated. Receipts for articles which are impounded but not confiscated are given the prisoners of war. They will be presented prior to repatriation and the articles returned. Articles such as equipment and implements of war; ammunition; bombs; explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives; Army code or cipher; or Army picture, map, sketch, or a military or naval document will be confiscated.

71. EVACUATION

Prisoners of war are evacuated from division collecting points to the rear as soon as practicable after capture. Routes of evacuation are prescribed in the field order and usually follow lines of supply. Prisoners who are not wounded may be utilized as litter bearers for wounded prisoners or wounded personnel of the capturing unit. Military police detailed as the prisoner of war escort will—

- a.* Prevent escapes.
- b.* Maintain segregation of prisoners, if the tactical situation permits.
- c.* Prevent prisoners from discarding or destroying any documents or insignia.
- d.* Prevent unauthorized personnel from questioning the prisoners.
- e.* Prevent unauthorized personnel from giving the prisoners food, drink, or cigarettes.
- f.* Enforce silence among prisoners when required.
- g.* Deliver prisoners to the designated destination as soon as possible.

CHAPTER 5

INCIDENTS

Section I. DEFINITION

72. TYPES OF INCIDENTS

Normal duties of military police require them to act in a variety of incidents. An incident may be of either a minor or serious nature.

a. Minor incidents. A minor incident is an event or occurrence of small importance which does not normally require detailed investigation and can be handled by military police at the scene. Violations such as running a stop sign, illegal parking, and uniform violations are normally termed minor incidents.

b. Serious incidents. A serious incident is an occurrence of grave or serious nature involving loss, damage, or destruction of property; personal injury or death; moral turpitude; crime; or gross misconduct. In addition to any required preliminary reports, a serious incident is reported on Report of Arrest—Delinquency—Incident (WD AGO Form 19-71). (See par. 105.) Action on a serious incident may be completed by military police or other agencies, through investigation or arrest.

73. DETERMINING SERIOUSNESS OF INCIDENTS

Types of incidents considered serious and the manner of handling and reporting them are normally issued in special instructions by the provost marshal of the local command. Ordinarily the factors that are

used to determine the seriousness of an incident are the nature of the incident, the nature or value of property lost or damaged, the extent of injuries to personnel, the necessity for a detailed investigation, and the necessity for further corrective or preventive action. Generally, an incident should be treated as serious until determined to be minor in nature.

Section II. TECHNIQUES OF HANDLING INCIDENTS

74. PROCEDURE

Although no exact routine can be prescribed for military police action in incidents, the normal procedure that military police follow consists of observation, decision, approach, and action.

75. OBSERVATION

Military police take action in an incident because they have witnessed it, have been called to the scene, or were directed to go there. They make their observations in a businesslike manner, never creating the impression of looking for trouble. Before taking action, they observe the scene carefully, noting all details, conditions, and circumstances surrounding the incident. They carefully observe all persons in the area and, if possible, determine the attitude, physical condition, and tendencies toward violence of the witnesses and persons involved.

76. DECISION

Based on their observations and an evaluation of what is known to have happened, military police arrive at a decision as to the action necessary in the incident. Their plan for action is determined by its

nature and seriousness. Once a decision on the course of action to be followed is made, military police are firm in giving orders and instructions, and alert for unforeseen contingencies. They act promptly and aggressively, with thoroughness and accuracy.

77. APPROACH

There is no exact rule or definition for approach on all occasions or under all circumstances; however, military police follow certain fundamental methods in approaching the scene of an incident involving disorder or crime.

a. Approaching a building. In approaching the scene of a disorder or crime which has occurred in a building, dwelling, or similar structure, military police determine whether they have authority to make an entry; whether innocent persons may also be occupying the premises, requiring precautions to avoid injuring them in the event the use of weapons is required; and whether there are sufficient military police present to accomplish the mission. They note entrances and exits and the best means of entering and leaving, and the number and attitude of people in the building, if possible, to anticipate and combat any hostile actions. If time permits, they notify headquarters of their intent to enter the building and when necessary request additional military police to support them. After entry, military police keep within supporting distance of each other. While one effects the arrest, the other remains watchful and alert, is prepared to render immediate aid, and helps clear the way to the exit.

b. Approaching a vehicle. When military police approach a vehicle to arrest or question the occupants or to check the vehicle, their most important consideration is caution. One military policeman approaches the car from its rear or flank while the other, in order to observe and assist his partner, takes an advantageous position so that his field of fire will not be masked by the approach of his partner.

c. Approaching an individual. Military police must estimate the probable reactions of the person to be approached by his appearance and conduct. Unless they have reason to believe otherwise, they must assume that the person to be approached may be dangerous. Their approach must be firm and decisive, courteous and restrained. They speak in a tone of quiet authority and friendliness, realizing that their first words may create a situation that can be controlled or one that may cause serious trouble. See paragraphs 28*a* and *b*.

d. Approaching a group. A group should be approached in such a manner that it cannot gain advantage over the military police. Military police should avoid questioning individuals in groups. When they desire to question one or more persons in a group, the individuals should be singled out and questioned apart from the group. When required to arrest one or more individuals of a group, or the whole group, military police should insure that they have adequate support in the form of other military police, civil police, or friendly service personnel. Once they have decided to effect a group arrest, they must proceed without hesitancy. See paragraph 26.

78. INVESTIGATIONS

Military police duties include investigations to gather pertinent information of an incident. The investigation of serious incidents is primarily the responsibility of military police criminal investigators or agents of other investigative services such as the Counter Intelligence Corps. Although investigators are normally assigned to conduct investigations of serious incidents, military police may conduct the investigations or may make preliminary investigations for the sole purpose of gathering on-the-spot information for future use by appropriate investigative agencies. Military police investigations are, however, usually limited to securing the necessary information to prepare Report of Arrest—Delinquency—Incident (WD AGO Form 19-71). See paragraph 105.

79. INTERVIEWS

An interview as conducted by military police is an informal questioning of a witness to determine his knowledge of an incident. Persons being interviewed are seldom brought to the investigator; the interviews usually occur where the person having the information desired by the military police happens to be. A successful interview requires that the military police learn through questioning the observations of the person through his five senses; namely, *sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch*. Signed statements are taken whenever advisable and submitted with the completed report.

80. INTERROGATIONS

An interrogation is the formal questioning of an individual to determine his part in, or knowledge of, an alleged crime. Prior to an interrogation, the individual must be informed of his rights under the 24th Article of War, or the Fifth Amendment to the constitution. Interrogation of a suspect, the main object of which is to obtain a confession of wrongful actions, preferably in a witnessed, written, or signed statement, is normally conducted after the alleged offender has been searched at military police headquarters. The interrogation by the military police is without force or intimidation.

81. TREATMENT OF WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS

The treatment afforded a witness or suspect by military police during an interview or interrogation has a marked effect upon the course of the investigation. Tact, diplomacy, courtesy, patience, diligence, and thoroughness are essential in gaining the confidence of the person being interviewed and securing the desired information. The perceptions of people are often only partially complete or may be distorted by the passage of time or by the imagination. Investigators, therefore, may expect to encounter varying and different versions of an event, criminal or otherwise. Military police cannot be assured that a witness will tell the whole truth; hence, the unsubstantiated statement of one witness should not be relied upon to the exclusion of other testimony or evidence. Military police must seek only to ascertain the facts of the incident; they should not strive

for confessions or admissions of guilt at the expense of impartiality and fairness.

82. THE MILITARY POLICE NOTEBOOK

When on duty, all military police should carry a notebook containing special orders and regulations pertaining to the post, camp, station, or particular area in which they operate; a list of telephone numbers frequently used in connection with military police type duties; a list of wanted persons with descriptions; a list of lost or stolen articles; maps of the installation area; blank pages for recording notes; abbreviated outlines of military police forms; and important points to be covered for each type of incident likely to confront them. Military police record in the notebook all unusual occurrences, as well as necessary details of all incidents, including names and addresses of witnesses and suspects. *When the taking of notes retards the progress of an interview or interrogation, or the action to be taken at a scene of disorder or crime, military police should make accurate notes of all pertinent information as soon thereafter as possible.* The facts noted in the notebook are the original source material used in writing a complete report, and may be used by the military police when testifying in court. See paragraph 30b.

Section III. TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

83. TRAFFIC OFFENSES

When a patrol pursues a vehicle occupied by persons who have committed a traffic or other violation,

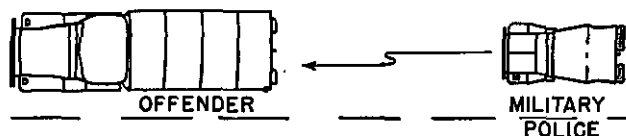
the patrol must not endanger other traffic. If a speeder is being pursued, the patrol paces the speeding vehicle to determine positively the rate of speed. When the pursued vehicle is overtaken, the patrol pulls abreast and signals the driver to pull off the right of the road and stop. The patrol vehicle then drops behind and stops (fig. 4). Care in approaching the halted vehicle is necessary. See paragraphs 77b and 94.

84. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

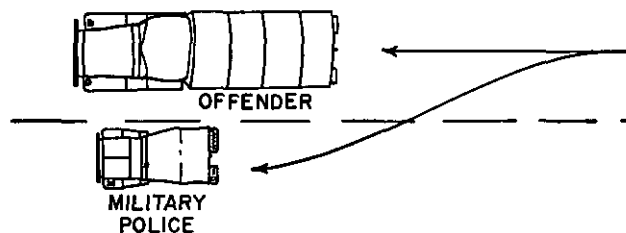
Military police investigate all traffic accidents occurring on military reservations and, when possible, all off-post accidents involving military personnel or vehicles. The procedure used in handling a traffic accident depends upon its apparent seriousness, the relative importance of restoring the normal flow of traffic, and the military police responsibility for making a thorough investigation. If the accident involves a vehicle of a military column or convoy, the convoy or column commander may assume jurisdiction, but, in any event, military police assist and accept the responsibility if column or convoy personnel is not able to do so. In the continental United States, when an off-post accident involving military vehicles or military and civilian vehicles occurs; a joint investigation by civilian and military police usually is conducted. Military police secure all information and prepare reports on all accidents involving military personnel or vehicles.

a. Securing statements. Injured persons who must be removed from the scene should be questioned at the scene if their condition permits or at the hos-

1. PACE OFFENDER AT A SAFE DISTANCE



2. PULL ABREAST AND SIGNAL OFFENDER



3. STOP IN REAR OF DETAINED VEHICLE

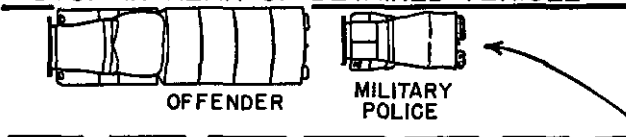


Figure 4. The patrol vehicle drops behind and stops in rear of the detained vehicle.

pital as soon as circumstances permit. Witnesses, drivers, passengers, and pedestrians should be questioned individually at the scene, each out of hearing of others who may be questioned. Full identification, place of employment, street address, and telephone number should be secured to insure that the individual may be located later, if necessary. A careful check of each statement against other statements may disclose discrepancies or omissions, which should be clarified at the scene. As nearly as possible, statements should be the exact words of the person giving the statement, and an effort should be made to have it signed by that person. The statements are filed with the report of the accident.

b. Securing facts. Military police should record all facts about the accident, including the layout of the roadway, road widths, location of fixed objects, traffic control devices, view obstructions, type and condition of road surface, weather conditions, time of day and type and approximate volume of traffic passing the place of occurrence, courses of the vehicles both before and after the collision, skid marks made by the vehicles, the point of impact and point of rest, and accurate measurements of distance. Vehicles should be checked for the approximate extent of damage and for defects existing before the collision. Photographs should be taken when practicable. Military police remind drivers of military vehicles that they must fill out the Operator's Report of Motor Vehicle Accident (Standard Form 91A) at the scene, and assist the driver if necessary. In the event the driver is rendered incapable of executing the report, it is the duty of the assistant driver or the senior passenger to complete the accident re-

port form (SR 385-10-42). When occupants of the vehicle are unable to complete the report, military police execute and transmit the report to each driver's commanding officer.

c. Clearing the scene. Unless vehicles are removed immediately, guards or flares are posted to prevent additional accidents. Units normally remove their own vehicles, but military police may arrange for the removal. Civilians normally are required to arrange for the removal of their vehicles. The road is cleared of debris. Physical arrests are made of military personnel or violation reports are prepared.

85. HIT-AND-RUN ACCIDENTS

Military police must ascertain a hit-and-run accident from the facts presented at the scene before reporting it as such. When an accident is definitely established as a hit-and-run accident, details are communicated immediately to all law-enforcement agencies in the area to expedite the apprehension of the driver. The hit-and-run vehicle may be identified by damage it sustained as indicated by broken parts found at the scene. These parts serve as evidence of identity when the vehicle is located. Following investigation at the scene, the provost marshal usually gives general publicity to the accident, which may result in witnesses giving additional information. Military police make a careful check of military motor pools and, in conjunction with civil authorities, of civilian garages for the missing vehicle. When found, the vehicle is examined carefully to establish positive identification. Photographs should be made of the vehicle. The driver of

the vehicle at the time of the accident is determined and apprehended through command channels if he is a member of the military establishment or through the civil authorities if he is a civilian.

Section IV. TECHNIQUE OF ARREST

86. REASONS FOR ARRESTS

In determining when a soldier should be taken into custody, military police must use good judgment. The decision to make an arrest is reached when—

a. A felony, breach of discipline or peace, or conduct of a nature that would bring discredit to the military service is committed in the presence of the military police.

b. Military police have reason to believe that a felony, breach of discipline or peace, or conduct of a nature that would bring discredit to the military service has been or is about to be committed.

87. PRECAUTIONS IN MAKING ARRESTS

The following precautions should be observed, whenever practicable, in effecting an arrest, but they do not limit the conditions under which an arrest may be effected. Whenever an arrest is indicated, it is made immediately.

a. Two military police ordinarily are used to effect an arrest. While one makes the arrest, the other remains alert to prevent interference and acts as a witness to the arrest. When military police find it necessary to obtain assistance to effect an arrest, they may request additional military police, or call upon service personnel or civil police. See paragraph 26.

b. Arrests are made in an inconspicuous manner at a place offering few avenues of escape and a minimum of interference from service personnel or civilians. Unless necessary, arrests are not made on crowded streets or in other public places where pursuit may be difficult, where the use of force may endanger innocent persons, or where associates of the offender may have an opportunity to come to his assistance.

c. Unless there is ample justification, military police will not resort to the use of firearms in apprehending persons attempting to avoid arrest by flight. See paragraph 94.

d. An apprehended person is given a preliminary search for weapons, or evidence, at the scene of the arrest. See paragraph 95.

e. Any request by a person in custody is denied until a complete search of his person has been made. He is guarded carefully to prevent escape while being escorted or transported.

f. Military police must be reasonably certain that the individual to be arrested is actually the person wanted. If the offender is not known to the military police, he must be pointed out by one who knows him, or the description must preclude the possibility of mistaken identity. See paragraph 58.

g. The arrest of an officer is effected by another officer, if available, or by the senior noncommissioned officer present. In the case of nonavailability of either, the arrest is made by any other military policeman, but the arrest of officers by enlisted personnel will be effected only in emergencies. Military police who find it necessary to take an officer into custody should address the officer, "Sir, I must ask that you

please accompany me to the provost marshal," whereupon the officer is taken, by force if necessary, direct to the provost marshal.

h. Before leaving the place of arrest, the immediate vicinity is searched in the presence of the arrested person for any articles he may have discarded or for evidence of his criminal activity if such is suspected.

i. If the offender has a vehicle at the scene of the crime, it is searched. The arrested person is not transported from the place of arrest in his own vehicle. If the vehicle is connected with the crime, it is carefully guarded in the same manner as other evidence until all necessary facts have been ascertained. See paragraphs 98-102.

88. CONSIDERATIONS IN MAKING ARRESTS

The following are the main points to consider when effecting an arrest:

a. Manpower. Sufficient military police must be available to cope with any known or unforeseen circumstances.

b. Firearms superiority. Arresting military police must possess superiority in firearms as well as other appropriate weapons to effect the arrest.

c. Movements. Movements must be according to a prearranged plan. All avenues of escape must be blocked and resistance overcome with the least practical delay. Each military policeman must know the location of every other member of the arresting group.

d. Simplicity of operation. The plan for effecting the arrest must be as simple as the occasion permits. All personnel must be thoroughly familiar with the plan.

e. Surprise. The element of surprise is used wherever possible in effecting an arrest. Prior planning will indicate where surprise is feasible.

89. COURTS-MARTIAL CHARGES

Any person subject to military law may prefer court-martial charges. However, military police do not normally prefer charges against persons they take into custody. The offender and the circumstances of the offense are usually reported to the commanding officer of the arrested persons. Since immediate steps must be taken to try the arrested person, or dismiss him, military police notify the provost marshal immediately of all arrests effected.

90. TECHNIQUE OF MAKING ARRESTS

The following are techniques to be employed in making an arrest:

a. Obtain command of the situation; be firm and avoid unnecessary force.

b. Effect the arrest in an orderly, efficient manner, avoiding disorder.

c. Insist upon immediate response to orders; do not allow the arrested person to delay.

d. Search the person for concealed weapons or evidence at the scene of the arrest by the simple frisk or wall method.

e. Ignore requests by the arrested person until he has been escorted to the military police headquarters and thoroughly searched.

f. Always consider the possibility of escape or retaliatory action by the arrested person.

g. Keep the arrested person under control and do not allow others to interfere or come between you and him. .

h. In arresting more than one person, keep them together; never allow them to separate.

X 91. USE OF FORCE

Only the amount of force reasonably necessary is used to make an arrest. The use of more force than required renders the person executing the arrest civilly liable and subject to military punishment. Military police making an arrest are justified in using force necessary to secure and detain the offender, overcome his resistance, prevent his escape, and recapture him if he escapes, but never are justified in using unnecessary force, treating the offender with unwarranted violence, or in resorting to dangerous methods if the arrest can be effected otherwise. The ability to apply simple judo holds is frequently of great assistance to military police in subduing obstinate offenders. See FM 21-150.

92. RESTRAINING AN OFFENDER

When necessary to restrain an offender because of violence or anticipated violence, military police should use hand irons to secure the offender's hands behind him. See figures 5 and 6. If hand irons are not available, the hands may be fastened by using a belt or necktie, which is first placed around each wrist, followed by a few turns between the hands. When the hands are in front, the buckle or knot should be placed over the hands. It is good practice to secure the belt or necktie to the waist belt of the offender. (See fig. 7.) Four men can be held in



Figure 5. Arms secured behind prisoner's back.



Figure 6. Hands secured under knees of seated prisoner.



Figure 7. Securing hands with necktie.

one group with two pairs of hand irons by placing the chain of one of the hand irons on the wrist of one man and fastening one cuff of the other pair of hand irons around both chain and wrist. The three remaining men then are secured by one wrist in each of the other three cuffs. See figure 8.



Figure 8. Securing four prisoners together with two pairs of handcuffs.

93. USE OF MILITARY POLICE CLUB

The military police club is employed only in extraordinary circumstances when its use is fully justified. It is normally used as an extension of the

arm for jabbing at an opponent. In instances where a swinging blow must be employed, head blows must be avoided. Blows to the shoulder, arm, leg, or stomach will subdue an individual without inflicting serious injury.

94. USE OF FIREARMS

Military police must always use great caution and prudence in the use of firearms and must never forget that only extreme necessity justifies the taking of human life. Military police resort to the use of firearms only when all other means of accomplishing their mission have failed. Firearms are never drawn as a bluff, and are never fired at persons unless it is necessary to wound or kill. The use of weapons against minor offenders is not justifiable. It is preferable to allow an escape rather than wound or kill an offender in minor infractions of law. The use of firearms to apprehend violators of traffic laws in vehicles is never justifiable. Except when in direct support of armies in the field, military police will draw firearms only under the following circumstances:

- a.* To apprehend a known dangerous criminal.
- b.* To prevent the commission of a felony or a serious offense under the Articles of War.
- c.* To prevent the escape of a prisoner or person taken into custody, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that he has committed or is about to commit a serious military or civil offense.
- d.* In self-defense.
- e.* To protect the lives of others.
- f.* When directed by a superior officer.

Section V. TECHNIQUE OF SEARCH

95. SEARCH OF PERSONS

Persons apprehended by military police are searched immediately for weapons which may be used to effect an escape or cause injury to the apprehended person, the military police, or bystanders. A thorough search is conducted when the prisoner has been transported to the place of detention. The two methods generally used in searching a person are—

a. Simple frisk. A frisk search of the prisoner is preferably made in the presence of a witness. Military police making the search cause the offender to stand with his arms upraised and his back to the searcher. The offender is searched for weapons, papers, valuables, and evidence. The military police should be alert for any movement or action by the offender to escape or cause injury to the searcher. The searcher should slide his hands over the suspect's entire body to locate weapons of any kind. The military policeman never rests his weapon against the person of the individual being searched.

b. Wall method. The wall search is the most effective and safest method of conducting a search when offenders are believed to be dangerous or charged with serious offenses. This method of search is based on the principles of rendering the suspect harmless by placing him in a constrained, awkward position. It is particularly useful when one or two men must handle several suspects. Any upright surface such as a wall, a vehicle, or an embankment may be used. Each suspect faces the wall and leans against it, supporting himself with his hands which

are upraised and placed far apart. His feet are well apart and as far back as possible. His head is kept down. The position of the searcher depends on the hand to be used for searching, assuming that he will hold his pistol in the other hand. If the right hand is to be used for searching, the offender on the right will be searched first. The searcher's right leg is placed in front of the suspect's right leg, so that if the offender offers any resistance, his leg can be pulled from under him. If the left hand is used for searching, the procedure is reversed. From either position, the searcher can see all others in the line and will be ready to deal with them as necessary. In the event there are two offenders, after the first has been searched, the second is made to change places with the first, both keeping their hands well raised during the shift. If there are three or more to be searched, they are lined up with the searcher on the right and usually with an assistant on the left. The offender at the right of the line, after being searched, moves to the left end of the line. The searchers maintain full observation of the entire group at all times. The assistant stands away from the line and well to the left of the searcher so that neither will be in the line of fire of the other. While the offender is taking position, he should not be touched or approached too closely, as he may suddenly turn and disarm or knock down the searcher.

96. SEARCH OF PLACES

Military police search places or areas to secure articles of property to be used as evidence and to apprehend persons. Searchers of places usually are

made under one or more of the following conditions (par. 24a) :

- a.* After entry in hot pursuit of a known felon.
- b.* When searching for a wanted person; e. g., an absentee or fugitive.
- c.* When searching for evidence in connection with a crime or offense.
- d.* When searching for contraband or articles, the possession of which is prohibited.
- e.* Incidental to an arrest.
- f.* Incidental to raids.

97. TECHNIQUE OF SEARCH

Before beginning a search of a place or area, military police should insure that they have proper authority. They should know the exact purpose of the search and the articles or persons being sought. The methods used will depend on the type and size of the place, the objectives of the search, the number of participating personnel, and expected resistance. When entering to conduct a search of a place where a crime is being or has been committed, military police must use extreme caution to protect themselves and others. They must proceed carefully and cautiously, and be alert for sudden attack or attempted escape. Full advantage should be taken of the cover afforded by walls, doors, and other objects. One military police should advance while others cover him. There should always be an avenue of escape in case of ambush or strong resistance. If time permits, a reconnaissance should be made and a detailed plan adopted to apply in the conduct of the search. After a place or area has been entered, a hasty, general

search is made, followed by a thorough and more methodical search. If neither is successful, the search must be repeated until the evidence is found or until it is ascertained that it is not present in the area or place. If possible, a receipt is given for all articles or objects removed.

Section VI. PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

98. EVIDENCE

Evidence is defined as a medium of proof that is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it. Evidence is to be distinguished from proof, which is the effect of evidence, and from testimony, which is that form of evidence which is orally given.

99. PRESERVATION OF EVIDENCE

Physical evidence is collected or retained for presentation in courts. It assists the military police in arriving at conclusions as to the facts of an incident. Evidence must be preserved in its original form until it is no longer of value. Preservation of evidence is divided into two parts—protection of the crime scene and handling the evidence.

100. PROTECTION OF THE CRIME SCENE

The purpose of protecting the crime scene is to prevent the removal, destruction, rearrangement, or concealment of any pertinent evidence. Military police witnessing or handling an incident cannot always determine immediately the items, objects, or

articles that may be important evidence, or persons who may be important witnesses. It is imperative that the scene of the incident or crime be left undisturbed to afford an opportunity to collect, evaluate, and identify evidence and to interview witnesses and persons involved. Military police are responsible for protection of the crime scene. They—

a. Take necessary steps for the protection of life and property.

b. Arrest the perpetrator or detain the suspect, if possible.

c. Prohibit all persons involved in the crime or incident from leaving the area, and record their names and addresses.

d. Clear all persons other than those directly involved from the immediate vicinity of the crime.

e. Isolate the scene of the crime by posting guards to prevent entrance by unauthorized persons.

f. Note and record any facts pertinent to the incident, such as strange odors, location of fire, position of objects, etc., and when possible draw a diagram or sketch of the area and supplement it with notes.

101. HANDLING EVIDENCE

To be acceptable in court, evidence must be unchanged in nature and accounted for from the time it was found until presented in court. This procedure is known as the chain of custody. Every person who has custody of a piece of evidence is called upon to identify it in court. The investigator must insure that the evidence is not contaminated by mutilation, pollution, contact with foreign matter or other evidence, or alteration. When it is necessary for mili-

tary police to handle physical evidence, they insure that—

a. Evidence is not moved until a sketch showing its location in relation to other objects at the scene has been made; or, the scene has been photographed.

b. Evidence is so handled as to guard against its damage or destruction.

c. Evidence is so handled that fingerprints or other marks are not obliterated.

d. Evidence is marked for identification in such a manner that at any later date it can be positively identified.

e. As soon as possible after discovery evidence is labeled or tagged, using property label WD AGO Form R-5197, and sealed, in separate containers, if possible.

f. When transferring evidence from one person to another, each obtains an itemized receipt and a notation relative to the transfer is made in the notebook of each. WD AGO Form R-5202 may be used; see TM 19-250.

102. DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE

Military police do not retain evidence in their personal possession any longer than necessary. Most military police units have an evidence room for retention of evidence and other articles, and an established procedure for maintaining the chain of custody. See FM 19-20.

CHAPTER 6

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Section I. TYPES OF REPORTS AND PREPARATION OF WRITTEN REPORT

103. REPORTING PROCEDURES

The provost marshal must be fully informed of all circumstances surrounding all incidents involving property or personnel under military jurisdiction in order that proper action may be taken. A standard reporting procedure prescribed by the provost marshal is used by military police to keep the provost marshal informed and to provide a complete official record of each incident. This reporting procedure is usually divided into two parts: Submission of an incident report, and preparation and submission of a final report.

104. INCIDENT REPORT

The incident report is the initial report compiled from information secured at the scene, or on complaint, of an incident by witnessing or investigating military police to the provost marshal or other designated persons. An incident report is generally made by telephone, radio, or messenger as soon as possible after the most important facts of an incident are ascertained. The report will indicate what has happened; when, where, who, and what is involved; any other details of immediate importance; and will include a request for any assistance needed by the military police at the scene of the incident, such as

wrecker service, ambulance, fire fighting equipment, or additional military police or criminal investigators. Under certain conditions or in handling certain types of incidents, military police may be required to make a verbal report to the desk sergeant, provost marshal, or other designated person, supplementing or in lieu of the report made from the scene of the incident. In cases of minor nature, the incident report may be the only report submitted. Military police will record in their notebooks the method used in reporting an incident.

105. FINAL REPORT

Final reports of incidents of a minor nature are usually reported on Report of Arrest—Delinquency—Incident (WD AGO Form 19-71). Final reports of serious incidents are reported on Military Police Investigator's Report (WD AGO Form 19-73) or Criminal Investigation Report (WD AGO Form 19-65). Additional reports may be required by individual commands as conditions require. The purpose of the final report is to provide a permanent record on the incident or offense and the persons involved; to keep the proper authorities informed; to provide information upon which the proper authorities may take disciplinary action; to provide information for the preparation of charges and specifications for courts martial; and to provide information to be used in the crime prevention program or in planning of selective enforcement.

106. PREPARATION OF WRITTEN REPORT

Reports correctly written and promptly submitted through proper channels are a basic requirement of

military police procedure. The military police report should present a word picture of an incident either in narrative or chronological order, using simple, clear, and concise language. Military police study and classify their notes prior to preparing the written report. They carefully compile and evaluate all items of information available to them, keeping in mind that the report should present the basic story of what occurred, who was involved, and the circumstances surrounding the incident. The report must answer the six basic questions—What? When? Where? Who? How? Why? The report should be brief but complete.

Section II. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

107. TELEPHONE

The telephone is one of the best and most dependable means of communication and is usually available for use by military police. During periods of combat or emergency, army field telephone systems are established, and in continental armies or in occupied areas, military police normally have access to civilian telephones. Under certain conditions, arrangements may be made with civilian authorities to use civilian police call boxes. In making a telephonic report, military police distinctly and slowly give the recipient of the call their names, assignment, type of incident, location, and condition of property and/or personnel, and request assistance if necessary. Classified information is not transmitted over the telephone (par. 112a). When necessary, the phonetic alphabet is used in spelling out words of the message. See appendix II.

108. RADIO

Radio constitutes one of the more efficient means of communication. Military police must master the proper use of radio equipment and understand the limitations and capabilities of radio. Regardless of the degree of technical perfection achieved in manufacturing radio equipment, the operating results will be unsatisfactory unless operators are familiar with the equipment and use it properly. See appendix II.

109. MESSAGES

Military police may at times witness or investigate an incident where radio or telephone is not available. In order to report the incident promptly, they prepare a written message using the standard Signal Corps message book M-210 or improvised message form and send it by the best available and dependable means to military police headquarters, the provost marshal, or other person designated to receive it (figs. 9 and 10). Messages should contain the following information:

- a. Date and hour message sent.
- b. Name and address of person to whom sent.
- c. Body of message.
 - (1) What (what has happened).
 - (2) When (approximate time and date incident occurred).
 - (3) Where (location of the incident).
 - (4) Who (names of persons involved).
 - (5) How (how did the incident occur).
 - (6) Any additional information or requests.
- d. Name and assignment of sender.

THESE SPACES FOR MESSAGE CENTER ONLY		
TIME FILED	MSG CEN NO.	HOW SENT
MESSAGE (SUBMIT TO MESSAGE CENTER IN DUPLICATE) (CLASSIFICATION)		
No.	DATE <i>3 December '49</i>	
TO <i>Dist. Sgt. M.P. Jones 3rd & Atlantic Sta</i>		
<i>Pfc. John Lewinsky "B" Co</i> <i>32nd Inf., was found injured</i> <i>under circumstances that indicate</i> <i>fault play at the intersection of</i> <i>State Highways 25 and 37, at 1535 hours.</i> <i>Notify investigators and send</i> <i>ambulance to this location.</i>		
OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER		TIME SIGNED
<i>1605</i> <i>1605</i>		<i>1605</i>
AUTHORIZED TO BE SENT IN CLEAR	SIGNATURE OF OFFICER	SIGNATURE AND GRADE OF WRITER
	<i>Det. Johnson</i>	<i>Det. Johnson</i>

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942 16-27684-1

Figure 9. Use of Signal Corps Message Book M-210 for a written message.

Section III. COMMUNICATION SECURITY

110. COMMUNICATION SECURITY

Communication security is the safeguarding of messages and communication equipment from the enemy or other unauthorized persons, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized. While it is difficult to realize the necessity for security during peacetime, it must be remembered that the habits and practices developed in peacetime are carried over into periods of emergency, and it is essential that military police develop habits and practices conducive to the highest standards of communication security.

1605 Hours
3 Dec 49

To: Desk Sgt.

M.P. Hqs

3rd + Atlantic Dcs.

"Pfc. John Lewinsky,
"B" Co., 32nd Inf., was
found injured under
circumstances that
indicate foul play
at the intersection of
State Highways
25 and 27, at 1555
hours. Notify investigators
and send ambulance
to this location."

Port. Johnson
Patrol 7

Figure 10. An improvised message.

111. PHYSICAL SECURITY

Physical security consists of the protection of communication equipment, messages, and documents from capture, loss, or examination by unauthorized persons or agencies. The procedure for handling classified material is specified in AR 380-5. Field radio operators must be on the alert at all times to safeguard signal communications equipment and material from seizure by the enemy. Orders for the destruction of equipment are carried out promptly and thoroughly. Loss or compromise of communications material is reported immediately.

112. TRANSMISSION SECURITY

Transmission security consists of the protection of messages being transmitted by radio or telephone. It is maintained by minimum use of field radio sets; use of minimum power necessary to maintain communication at base station; strict compliance with radio silence restrictions; elimination of unnecessary and unauthorized transmissions; use of authorized procedures only; and correct use of radio call signs. Names of units are not mentioned in the clear, either in the heading, text, or close of a radio-telephone message unless specifically authorized. In radio-telephone conversations, all personnel must avoid revealing information by careless or thoughtless mention of locations and names of units or persons. Wording of voice transmissions should be carefully planned.

a. Telephone security. The telephone never is a safe means of transmitting classified information. Telephone messages may be intercepted by tapping

the wires or by plugging in on the line. Telephone messages are therefore limited in content to the transmission of only that information which is authorized by the commander.

b. Radio security. Messages transmitted by radio are a potential source of intelligence to the enemy in field operations. Every radio transmission, regardless of nature, imparts some information to a listener. Radio operators have in their possession equipment and documents that are extremely valuable. To maintain communication security, it is necessary that radio operators have a clear understanding of general communication security and radio communication security. See FM 11-35 and TM 11-454.

CHAPTER 7

ADVANCEMENT AND TRAINING

Section I. ADVANCEMENT

113. CAREER GUIDANCE PROGRAM

The Army's career guidance program is designed to provide an orderly and systematic plan of assignment, training, and promotion for enlisted men and warrant officers so as to make service in the Army a dignified and attractive career for individuals who desire to serve their country, and for their advancement to the highest grades and rank, limited only by their abilities, integrity, and initiative. The program assures that soldiers can advance in those fields of specialties for which they are best fitted, in which they are most interested, and in which they normally have the most training and experience. It covers classification, assignment, training, and advancement. Under this program, Army life becomes more than a series of *hitches*. It becomes a planned life, offering security, job satisfaction, and planned promotion, and assures that those men eligible for retirement will have been given the opportunity to acquire skills that can be converted to civilian use.

114. TRAINING AS MILITARY POLICE

The requirements for selection of individuals for training in the MOS 4677, Military Policeman, may be divided into two parts. First, the individuals must be trained soldiers of certain physical and

mental characteristics; second, they must demonstrate proper conduct, integrity, and devotion to duty, and present a favorable appearance. After completing basic training, soldiers are eligible for additional schooling, specialist training as military police, or assignment to duty with a military police unit.

115. ASSIGNMENT OF MOS

On completion of additional training or schooling, or after assignment to duty with a military police unit, a classification board composed of qualified officers reviews the records of the individual and awards the military occupational specialty of 4677, Military Policeman. Civilian background, previous military experience, and the desires of the individual are considered in determining the award of his military occupational specialty. See SR 650-125-1.

116. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT

The opportunities for advancement in the Corps of Military Police are comparable to those of any other branch of the service. But, throughout the Army, promotion and advancement are contingent upon the individual's ability to demonstrate that he is qualified for a higher position. Such qualification is evidenced by the efficient performance of duty and the results achieved in competitive proficiency tests.

a. On-the-job training. Proficiency in the performance of military police duty is attained by training and experience, which are afforded by classroom instruction supplemented by on-the-job training. It is imperative that military police take the fullest

advantage of all schooling and training to insure steady progress throughout their career.

b. The Military Police School. Individuals who have demonstrated capabilities and interest may be selected to attend The Military Police School. Courses at the school are designed to afford the knowledge and techniques necessary for proper performance of duty and to assist military personnel in attaining the degree of proficiency necessary for advancement.

c. Self-study guides. In addition to training in units and in schools, there is available a series of self-study guides designed to assist individuals in preparing themselves for examinations for higher positions as military police. Utilization of self-study guides will prove of assistance to military police in preparing for the examinations for promotion. See DA Pamphlets 19-50, 19-51, 19-52, 19-53, and 19-54.

d. Army extension courses. In order to afford military police additional opportunities to study for advancement, the Army extension courses offer a series of subcourses which provide basic and specialist military police instruction suitable for all grades.

Section II. TRAINING

117. PURPOSE OF TRAINING

The ultimate purpose of all military training is efficiency in battle. The purpose of military police training is to insure the efficient operation of military police units under battle conditions through the proper performance of military police duties by individuals. Individuals are trained generally in

the basic military techniques and the technical skills required for military police duties and in the teamwork necessary for the accomplishment of the unit's mission in battle.

118. CATEGORIES OF TRAINING

Training of military police may be divided as follows:

a. Knowledge of legal matters that are absolutely essential for the performance of military police duties:

- (1) The authority of military police to make arrests.
- (2) The requisites for arrest of various types.
- (3) The authority of military police to search.
- (4) The authority of military police to seize property.

b. Military police duties in the performance of the basic functions of the Military Police Corps:

- (1) Preservation of order in the military establishment.
- (2) The identification of individuals.
- (3) Control of traffic.
- (4) Handling of military prisoners.
- (5) Handling of prisoners of war.
- (6) Apprehension of criminals and the detection of crime.
- (7) The promotion of good public relations.

c. Those techniques and procedures which are essential to the proper performance of military police duties:

- (1) Principles and techniques of handling and reporting incidents.

- (2) Principles and techniques of handling individuals.
- (3) Principles and techniques of investigation.
- (4) Principles and techniques of self-protection.

119. STANDARDS TO BE OBTAINED

Military police should be able to—

- a.* Understand thoroughly their authority and jurisdiction over members of the Armed Forces.
- b.* Demonstrate by word and action the appearance, military bearing, and courtesies required of military police.
- c.* Control traffic including the execution of manual signals.
- d.* Reestablish order and execute prescribed formations used in riot control.
- e.* Identify individuals, effect an arrest, and search an individual.
- f.* Protect themselves when making an arrest.
- g.* Handle military prisoners.
- h.* Handle prisoners of war.
- i.* Conduct investigations, including interviews and interrogations.
- j.* Protect a crime scene, preserve evidence, establish a chain of custody, and understand thoroughly the procedure for handling evidence.
- k.* Understand and execute the reporting procedures used by military police.
- l.* Have a general understanding of the principles of protection of property.
- m.* Have a general knowledge of the promotion of good public relations.

120. MINIMUM TRAINING SCHEDULE

The minimum training schedule is published only as a guide for the training of the individual soldier in the basic skills necessary for the performance of military police duties. It is designed to provide a sound basic training in all elements of military police work and in the basic requirements for further training in the functions of the Corps.

a. Objective. The objective in the application of this training schedule is to train the individual soldier in the essentials that are required for the efficient performance of general military police duty. Knowledge of the more technical aspects of police work can be obtained as additional training time becomes available.

b. Training subjects. The following are some of the subjects included in the minimum training schedule. In addition to these general subjects, such other training as is deemed appropriate should be included in the technical training program. The maximum time to be devoted to each subject will be determined by the degree of proficiency that the military police have already attained.

GENERAL ALLOTMENT OF TIME

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Organization of the Military Police Corps.....	4
Authority and jurisdiction of military police.....	12
Conduct and appearance.....	8
Duties.....	28
Procedure for handling incidents.....	32
Reporting procedures.....	16
Advancement in the Military Police Corps.....	2
Total hours (13 days).....	102

Method	Subject	Reference in FM 19-5	Hours
C-----	<i>Organization of the Military Police Corps</i> General discussion and explanation of the missions, functions, and organization of the Military Police Corps.	Pars. 3-6; app. I-----	4
C-----	<i>Authority and jurisdiction of military police</i> A discussion of jurisdiction and the agencies through which military jurisdiction is exercised; the Posse Comitatus Act.	Pars. 7-11-----	2
C-----	A discussion of military police authority; source of authority; emergency authority; emergency assistance.	Pars. 12-16, 26-----	2
C, D, and PW----	Arrests; definition of arrest; authority for arrests; detention; protective custody; moral restraint; confinement; entrapment.	Pars. 17-23-----	3
C-----	Search; authority for search; search of men, women, baggage vehicles, premises; searches in occupied areas; searches under martial rule.	Par. 24-----	3
C-----	Seizure; definition of seizure; types of property subject to seizure.	Par. 25-----	2

<i>Conduct and appearance</i>		
C, D, and PW-----	Conduct of military police on duty and off duty; personal obligations; esprit de corps; conduct in court as a guard and as a witness; testifying in court.	Pars. 27, 30-----3
C and D-----	Appearance; military bearing; wearing of the uniform; care of the uniform and equipment.	Pars. 31-33-----2
C and D-----	Courtesies, approaching and addressing persons; and services, giving information, delivering messages, first aid.	Pars. 28-29-----3
<i>Duties</i>		
C-----	Preservation of order in the military establishment by prevention of military and criminal offenses.	Pars. 34-37-----2
C-----	Identification and control of circulation of individuals; identification to effect an arrest; apprehension of absentees; stragglers; off limits and curfew; control of prostitution and narcotics.	Pars. 38-46-----7
C, D, and PW----	Control of military traffic; handling traffic offenses and accidents; enforcement of traffic laws and supervision of traffic.	Pars. 47, 83-85 and FM 19-25.-----4

<i>Method</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Reference in FM 19-5</i>	<i>Hours</i>
	<i>Duties—Continued</i>		
C, D, and PW---	Control of civil and military disturbances; discussion of mobs and crowds; principles of mob control; dispersing a mob; riot control formations.	Pars 48-54 and FM 19-15.	3
C-----	Enforcement of laws and regulations by identification and apprehension of criminals; protection of life and property; foot and motor patrols.	Pars 56-60-----	7
C-----	Promotion of safety; military police techniques in enforcement of safety.	Par. 55-----	1
C-----	Promotion of good public relations; relationship with the press.	Pars 61-62-----	1
C, D, and PW---	Guarding, transporting, and treatment of military prisoners; handling prisoners of war, provisions of international treaties governing treatment of prisoners of war; processing and evacuation of prisoners of war; prisoner of war collecting points.	Pars 63-71-----	3

Procedure for handling incidents

C-----	Discussion of minor and serious incidents; determining the seriousness of an incident.	Pars. 72-73----	1
C, D, and PW----	A discussion of the techniques of handling incidents; observation, decision, and approach, including approaching an individual, a group, a building, or a vehicle.	Pars. 74-77----	7
C, D, and PW----	Investigations; interviews; interrogations; military police notebook.	Pars. 78-82----	7
C, D, and PW----	Techniques of arrests, reasons, precautions, considerations; use of force; use of firearms; court martial charges.	Pars. 86-94----	6
C, D, and PW----	Methods of searching persons; searching places----	Pars. 95-97----	6
C-----	Protection of the crime scene; preservation of evidence; chain of custody; procedure for handling evidence; disposition of evidence.	Pars. 98-102----	5

Reporting procedures

C-----	Purpose of reports; incident and final reports----	Pars. 103-105----	1
C and PW----	Report writing; preparation of reports; basic elements of a completed report.	Par. 106-----	5

Method	Subject	Reference in FM 19-5	Hours
	<i>Reporting procedures—Continued</i>		
C, D, and PW-----	Use of telephone in reporting-----	Pars. 107, 112a-----	2
C, D, and PW-----	Use of radio communications; the military police radio communication system; call signs; phonetic alphabet; use of signals.	Par. 108, 112b; app. II.	5
C and PW-----	Use of written messages-----	Par. 109-----	2
C-----	Communication security-----	Pars. 110-112-----	1
	<i>Advancement in the Military Police Corps</i>		
C-----	A discussion of the Army's career guidance plan; qualifications for advancement; military occupa- tional specialty rating; preparation and oppor- tunities for advancement; training.	Pars. 113-121-----	2

121. ADDITIONAL TRAINING

In addition to the minimum technical training outlined, additional individual and unit training is provided to bring individuals who have not demonstrated adequate proficiency up to the desired standards, to give individuals who have demonstrated a high degree of proficiency and interest the training necessary for promotion, or to train the individual or unit for specialized details or missions.

a. Advanced individual training. Advanced individual training is generally provided by service schools, by unit schools such as battalion or company schools, and by self-study. It is designed to provide specialized instruction in a specific field or advanced training in a general field. Those who have demonstrated the necessary capabilities and interest may be selected to attend the Military Police School for advanced training in general military police subjects in order that they may attain a higher degree of proficiency in their duties and in supervising others.

b. Unit training. Unit training is designed to train the unit as a whole in the performance of general or special military police duties. Advanced unit training is generally for the purpose of preparing the unit for a new mission such as the training of a general service battalion for handling civil disturbances, to raise the standards of performance of duty by the unit as a whole, or to provide specialized training such as for jungle or mountain operations. Unit training may be undertaken in conjunction with the performance of normal duties, but usually the unit is given a training mission and the only requirement is the completion of the advanced unit training program.

APPENDIX I

MILITARY POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

1. MILITARY POLICE BATTALION

The military police battalion organized under T/O & E 19-55 consists of a headquarters and headquarters company, a medical detachment, and four military police companies. The mission of this battalion is to perform internal security and general military police duties in the continental army areas or in the communications zone of a theater of operations, including all of the area between the rear boundaries of the theater of operations and the rear areas of the combat zone.

2. MILITARY POLICE SERVICE BATTALION

Military police service battalions are organized under T/O & E 19-500. They are organized by cells or separate teams, each of which contains the personnel and equipment required to perform a specific military police function. These battalions vary in size and composition according to the type of duty they perform.

3. MILITARY POLICE BATTALION, ARMY

Military police battalions organized under T/O & E 19-35 are generally referred to as army-type military police battalions. They consist of headquarters and headquarters company and three military police companies. They are assigned usually to a field army on the basis of one for each corps, to

enforce military law, orders, and regulations; control traffic, stragglers, and circulation of individuals; protect property; handle prisoners of war; and operate check points. The army-type military police battalion operates within the assigned area of a field army.

4. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, CORPS AND ARMY

a. Organization. A military police company, corps and army, is organized under T/O & E 19-37 and may be assigned to a corps or army as an organic part of the army-type military police battalion or may operate independently as a separate company assigned to a corps or army. It consists of a company headquarters and three military police platoons.

b. Mission. The mission of the military police company, corps and army, is to enforce military law, orders, and regulations; control traffic, stragglers, and circulation of individuals; protect property; handle prisoners of war; and operate check points. This company is capable of performing its mission in areas assigned a corps or army, or in comparable areas.

5. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, ARMORED, INFANTRY, AND AIRBORNE DIVISION

a. Organization. The military police company which is an integral part of an armored, infantry, or airborne division is organized according to the table of organization and equipment applying to the division. For example, T/O & E 19-27N outlines the organization of the military police company for both an armored and an infantry division, and T/O

& E 19-97 for the military police company of an airborne division. The company is composed of a provost marshal section, a company headquarters, a police platoon, and three traffic platoons.

b. Mission. The mission of a military police company of an armored, infantry, or airborne division is to enforce military law, orders, and regulations; control the circulation of individuals; control traffic; protect property; handle prisoners of war; and operate check points. The company is capable of performing this mission in the division area.

6. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

a. Organization. Military police companies, organized under T/O & E 19-57, operate separately or independently in the continental army areas and in the communications zone. These companies are given a numbered designation as the "262d Military Police Company," but are organized similarly to the companies of a military police battalion, generally referred to as *lettered* companies, such as "B Company, 772d Military Police Battalion." The company consists of a company headquarters and three platoons.

b. Mission. The mission of a military police company is to perform internal security and general military police duties in the continental army areas or in the communications zone. It enforces military law and regulations, maintains order, protects property, and exercises control over the circulation of motor vehicles and individuals. The company is capable of protecting matériel, premises, and utilities important to the prosecution of war, including transportation and communications facilities.

7. MILITARY POLICE COMPANY, POST, CAMP, OR STATION

a. Organization. The military police company, post, camp, or station, is organized under T/O & E 19-217. This company consists of a company headquarters; desk, record, and registration section; criminal investigation section; traffic and gate section; dismounted patrol section; and a motorized section. In addition to the personnel and equipment provided by T/O & E 19-217, this company may be supplemented by teams from T/O & E 19-500, Military Police Service Organization. This company may be organized as Type "A," "B," or "C" depending on personnel and motor vehicles required to perform its mission in the assigned area.

b. Mission. The mission of the military police company, post, camp, or station, is to assist the commander in carrying out his responsibilities for the protection of property, the prevention and suppression of crime, the maintenance of good order and military discipline within the military reservation, and for the maintenance of order among military personnel in civilian communities frequented by members of his command. This company may control the circulation of individuals and regulate traffic on the military reservation.

8. MILITARY POLICE ESCORT GUARD COMPANY

a. Organization. There are two types of military police escort guard companies—*fixed* and *mobile*. The organization of the two types is essentially the same, consisting of a company headquarters and three platoons. A military police escort guard company

(fixed) is organized under T/O & E 19-247, and a military police escort guard company (mobile) is organized under T/O & E 19-47. The mobile company has sufficient additional personnel and vehicles to permit movement as the combat situation requires.

b. Mission. The mission of both the fixed and mobile military police escort guard companies is to guard and evacuate prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens. The company is capable of providing guards for 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners of war or interned enemy aliens at prisoner of war enclosures, or evacuating 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners of war or interned enemy aliens by foot movement. The company can provide guard for the evacuation of 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners of war or interned enemy aliens by motor vehicles furnished from other sources, or 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners of war or interned enemy aliens when evacuated by rail.

9. MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR PROCESSING COMPANY

a. Organization. A military police prisoner of war processing company is organized under T/O & E 19-237 and consists of a company headquarters and three platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters, a receiving section, processing section, photographic section, fingerprint section, and record section. The company always operates by platoons as each platoon is a complete processing unit.

b. Mission. The mission of the military police prisoner of war processing company is to receive, search, and process enemy prisoners of war. This includes making and maintaining permanent reports

and records, assigning an internment serial number to each prisoner, and furnishing all information compiled to the Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

10. MILITARY POLICE SERVICE ORGANIZATION

Military police service organizations are military police battalions, companies, platoons, or detachments that are organized under T/O & E 19-500. Units organized as such are called cellular units because they are composed of cells or teams, each team or cell having been selected to provide necessary personnel and equipment to fulfill a specific requirement. Each cell is given a letter designation, such as "AA," "CJ," or "JB." There are cells provided in the table of organization and equipment to perform the necessary administrative and operational functions required of a military police unit.

a. Organization. Military police service units organized under T/O & E 19-500 will vary in size and composition according to the specific mission which the unit is designed to accomplish. T/O & E 19-500 can supply teams to fulfill any or all missions usually assigned to a military police company, post, camp, or station; a military police battalion; or a military police criminal investigation detachment.

b. Mission. A military police service organization may be given the mission of providing general military police service in the area to which it is assigned.

11. MILITARY POLICE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DETACHMENT

Military police criminal investigation detachments are organized under T/O & E 19-500. These detach-

ments are composed of criminal investigation cells or teams designed to provide experienced investigators with appropriate qualifications and an unusual aptitude for investigative work. The duties of the personnel of these detachments include the investigation of crimes among military personnel and other persons subject to the Articles of War and gathering and safeguarding evidence and criminal records of the activities of all persons who have engaged in criminal acts affecting the Army.

APPENDIX II

RADIO COMMUNICATION

1. RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The military police radio communication system is composed of a base station, sometimes referred to as a central station, and patrol vehicles equipped with transmitting and receiving sets, sometimes referred to as two-way radios. The base station and the vehicles operate on the same frequency so that they can communicate with each other readily. See figure 11.

2. CALL SIGNS

A call sign consisting of a combination of letters and numbers is assigned to each net control station to afford a simple means of identification without divulging the names or location of units. For example, the net control operating from the military police headquarters may be assigned the call sign "H7N" by the signal operation instructions, published by the signal officer. All transmitting stations and vehicles desiring to contact the net control station by radio will use its call sign, "H7N." The phonetic alphabet is used when transmitting call signs; e. g., "How—Seven—Nan." Radio-equipped patrol vehicles are usually assigned a number such as "MP8," "MP car 21," "Car 3," or "Able 6." When the net control station desires to contact an operating patrol, it does so by transmitting "How—Seven—Nan to Mike—Peter—Eight, over." When MP8 receives

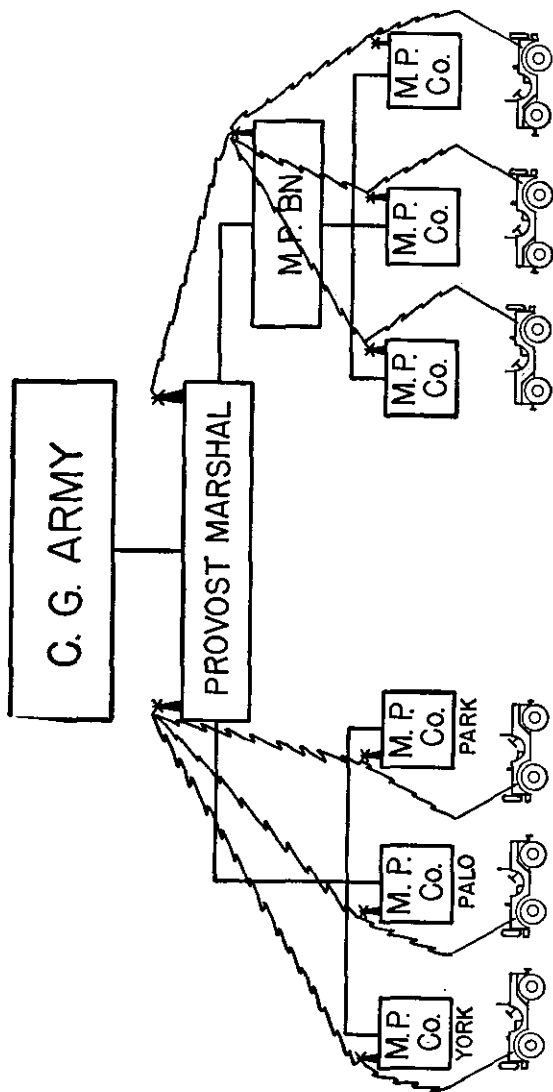


Figure 11. A military police radio communication system.

this call, it replies "MP8 to How—Seven—Nan, over." The word *over* means that the call phase of the transmission is complete. When the entire communication with a car is completed, the base station gives its full call sign and usually the time; e. g., "How—Seven—Nan, out, 1745." The word *out* means that the entire transmission is completed and nothing follows. These examples of call signs are intended as a guide and represent only a small portion of radio procedure. (See FM 24-6.) Military police must be thoroughly familiar with the radio procedure applicable to their unit, locality, and type of communication facilities before attempting to use radio as a means of communication.

3. PHONETIC ALPHABET

At times the static condition of the atmosphere or the location of the patrol may interfere with reception, and it becomes necessary for the operator to spell each word in a message, using the phonetic alphabet listed below:

A—Able	J—Jig	S—Sugar
B—Baker	K—King	T—Tare
C—Charlie	L—Love	U—Uncle
D—Dog	M—Mike	V—Victor
E—Easy	N—Nan	W—William
F—Fox	O—Oboe	X—Xray
G—George	P—Peter	Y—Yoke
H—How	Q—Queen	Z—Zebra
I—Item	R—Roger	

For example, "Howard" is phonetically spelled "How—Oboe—William—Able—Roger—Dog." In

order to prevent numbers from being misunderstood, the following pronunciation is listed for use by military police:

1—Wun	6—Siks
2—Too	7—Sev-ven
3—Thu-ree	8—Ate
4—Fo-war	9—Nie-ner
5—Fi-uv	0—Zero

4. USE OF SIGNALS

In order to shorten transmissions and deny information to unauthorized listeners, a system of signals may be used in transmitting routine messages by voice radio. These signals usually consist of a series of numbers, each number standing for a message, such as "Signal 10" may mean "What is your location?" or "Signal 15" may mean "Call base station by telephone." The following are some routine messages which may be transmitted by use of signals:

- Return to your station.
- What is your location?
- Call base station by telephone.
- Pick up prisoner at _____.
- Out of service.
- In service.
- Vehicle accident at _____.
- What is correct time?
- Bring offender to headquarters.
- Proceed to _____.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF REFERENCES

The following publications are suggested for study :

FM 7-10	Rifle Company, Infantry Regiment.
FM 7-15	Heavy Weapons Company, Rifle Regiment.
FM 11-35	Signal Corps Intelligence.
FM 19-10	Military Police in Towns and Cities.
FM 19-15	Domestic Disturbances.
FM 19-20	Criminal Investigations.
FM 19-25	Military Police Traffic Control.
FM 21-5	Military Training.
FM 21-11	First Aid for Soldiers.
FM 21-25	Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
FM 21-26	Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph Reading.
FM 21-30	Conventional Signs, Military Symbols, and Abbreviations.
FM 21-75	Scouting, Patrolling, and Sniping.
FM 21-150	Unarmed Defense for the American Soldier.
FM 22-5	Leadership, Courtesy, and Drill.
FM 23-5	U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1.
FM 23-7	U. S. Carbine, Caliber .30, M1 and M1A1.
FM 23-35	Pistols and Revolvers.
FM 23-41	Submachine Gun, Caliber .45, M3 and M3A1.

- FM 23-55 Browning Machine Guns, Caliber .30,
 M1917A1, M1919A4, M1919A6.
- FM 24-6 Radio Operators Manual, Army Ground
 Forces.
- FM 25-10 Motor Transport.
- FM 26-5 Interior Guard Duty.
- FM 27-5 United States Army and Navy Manual
 of Civil Affairs Military Government.
- FM 27-10 Rules of Land Warfare.
- TM 5-315 Fire Protection by Troop Organiza-
 tions in Theaters of Operations.
- TM 9-285 Shotguns, all Types.
- TM 9-879 Motorcycle, Solo (Harley-Davidson
 Model WLA).
- TM 11-454 The Radio Operator.
- TM 12-510 Guardhouses and Confinement Facili-
 ties.
- TM 19-250 Military Police Records and Forms.
- TM 19-275 Military Police and Shore Patrol on
 Railroad Trains and in Railroad and
 Bus Terminals and Stations.
- TM 21-305 Driver's Manual.
- TM 27-251 Treaties Governing Land Warfare.
- Manual for Courts Martial, 1949.

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